REGISTERED No. 75—1872.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,572.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, MAY 16, 1873. Subscription in Advance. { For a Year.....Rs. 42 / For Six Months ..Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, in advance	Rs. 42
Half Year ,,	,, 21
Three Months ,,	,, 14
One Month ,,	,, 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
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As. a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
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on he Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship PATNA, 1,789 Tons, 300 H.P., Commander A. G. Hassard, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 17th May 1873, at 4 P.M.

May 1873.		May 1873.
Leave BOMBAY 17	Leave Alleppy	23
,, Ratnagherry 18	,, Tuticorin	25
,, Vingoria 18	,, Colombo	26
,, Carwar 19	,, Galle	27
,, * Goa 19	,, Negapatam	30
,, Mangalore 20	,, Pondicherry	31
,, Cannanore 21	,, Madras	June 2
,, Tellicherry 21	Coconada	4
,, Calicut 22	,, Vizagapatam	5
,, Beypore 23	,, Bimlipatam	5
,, Narrakal 23	,, Gopalpore	6
,, Cochin 23	,, Palse Point	7
	Arrive CALCUTTA	9

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

During the South-west Monsoon, viz., from 17th May 1873, to the end of August, it is uncertain whether communication can be maintained with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, and Alleppy. The Steamers will however call at these ports, weather permitting, but passengers for the Neilgherries can be landed at Narakal, six miles north of Cochin whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSREH.

The s.s. PENANG, 698 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander F. Corrox, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 23rd May 1873, at 2 P.M.

May 1873.		June 1873.
Leave BOMBAY 23	Leave BUSREH	11
,, Kurrachee 27	,, Fao	11
,, Guadur 29	,, Kuwel	12
,, Muscat 30	,, Bushire	13
,, Bunder Abbas ...June 1	,, Linga	16
,, Linga 3	,, Bunder Abbas	17
,, Bahreih 5	,, Muscat	19
,, Bushire 5	,, Guadur	21
,, Fao 7	,, Kurrachee	24
Arrive BUSREH 8	Arrive BOMBAY	27

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander G. Beyts, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 16th May 1873, at 2 o'clock.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL.

To leave 17th May positively.

THE new full powered Clipper Steam-ship KILLARNEY, Captain H. O'Neill, 1,060 Tons Net Register, has very superior accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers, and expects to make a quick passage Home in 27 days.

Rates of Passage Money, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board—

To LIVERPOOL, First Class	Rs. 500
Ditto Second Class	,, 300
To SUEZ. First Class	,, 300

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

To leave about 24th May.

THE S.S. XANTHO, 1,800 tons, 250 H. P., nominal, William Cookes, Commander, will leave as above. She has excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers, with Saloon on Upper Deck, and carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Rates of Passage Money, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board,

FIRST CLASS	Rs. 500
SECOND CLASS	,, 300

For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Imperial Mail Steamer JUNO, 3,124 Tons, 400 H.P., will be despatched for Trieste on or about the 10th June This Steamer has excellent accommodation for a considerable number of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Including a liberal Table (exclusive of Wine and Liquors) and transit through Egypt, also free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage.

	II. Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£45-0	£35 £19-0
To Port Said	£33-6	£23 £14-6
To Suez	£32-8	£22 £13-7

Children under 3 years of age, Free ; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

Cargo taken for Trieste, Venice, Constantinople and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to The Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Medows Street, 14th May 1873.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. E. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£32	£22	£7	
Suez	36	23	8	Including Wine.
Port Said	38	24	9	
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10	Without Food.

Children under 2 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

INDIA, on SUNDAY, 1st JUNE 1873.
PERSIA, on TUESDAY, 1st July 1873.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 6th November 1871.

ROWLAND AND CO.,

SADDLERY and HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT, 19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 19th May, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Masagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. NUBIA, (2,095 tons, and 450 H.P.), Captain W. B. Hall, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Masagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Masagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS.—For the CONVENIENCE of PASSENGERS by the PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY, RAILWAY TICKETS to PARIS and LONDON can now be obtained at the Company's Agencies at Suez, Brindisi and Venice.

GEO. F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 5th May 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 19th May, at 3 P.M., from Masagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. BOKHARA, (2,725 tons and 450 H.P.), Captain P. S. Toblin, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 16th May.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 5th May 1873.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

MESSRS. HUGHES and NEPHEW'S well-known and favourite Passenger Steam-ships will SAIL from BOMBAY as under :—

About 20th May—"BELLONA," 1,900 Tons, 300 H.P., J. C. Shaw, Commander, (late of the well-known Passenger Ship "SIR WALTER SCOTT."

These magnificent full-powered Steamers are splendidly fitted up for Passengers and possess every comfort.

By special arrangement, each Steamer will carry an experienced Indian Surgeon.

Fare ..... £45, exclusive of Wines, Beer, &c., but including Cabin Furniture, Bedding Linen, &c.

For Passage only, apply to the Undersigned, who will supply all information.

Plans of the Cabins can be seen at the Office.

JOHNSON & Co.,
Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay. Ship-Brokers.

"HARRISON LINE."

OUTWARD VOYAGE 28 DAYS.

(Including all Stoppages.)

TO SAIL 20TH MAY.

THE new and powerful fast Steam-ship "CHANCELLOR," 2,000 Tons (sister vessel to the s.s. "AMBASSADOR), will sail from BOMBAY for LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.

This Steamer has been specially built for the East Indian Trade, and the Saloon and Cabins are well ventilated and fitted up with every improvement, luxury, and comfort.

FIRST CLASS FARE ..... Rs. 500,
(Exclusive of Wines, &c.)

For Passage only apply to the Undersigned, who will give all information.

JOHNSON & Co.,
Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay. Ship-Brokers.

SURAT AND GOGO FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government).—A STEAM FERRY BOAT plies between SURAT and GOGO.

FARES FROM SURAT TO GOGO.

First Class	Rs. 5 0
Second Class	... 3 8
Third Class	... 1 8
Horses	... 4 0
Carriages	... 4 0

Until further Notice, the Steam Ferry Boat will leave Gogo every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, and Surat every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY.

Further particulars can be had on application to the undermentioned Agents :—

FEROZSHAH SHAPOORJEE at Surat.
DINKER NARRAYEN at Gogo.

Or to the Undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 9th October 1872.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. TIMOR, arrived from LIVERPOOL, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunders.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s.s. Timor.

Bombay, 14th May 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON, & Co., No. 28, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of a complete New Boiler at Ritchie Bunder, Colaba.

On WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of May 1873, at 4 P.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the above place, by order of the Secretary of the Albert Mills Company, Limited, and on account and risk of whom it may concern, the following :—

1 One complete New Boiler No. 2533 by W. and J. Galloway, arrived per Steamer Riga. For further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

N.B.—The object of selling the above New Boiler, complete, is that it was not sent out agreeable to the Indent.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 16th May 1873.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY, 3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 19th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms—

10 Bales Grey Shirtings.
10 Cases 7/8 Prints.
5 do. T. Red Cambrics.
5 do. White Doria.
3 Casks Wood Screws, various sizes.

On account of the concerned, ex s.s. Indus—

N D—306—1 Case Leather.

By order of Messrs. Peel, Cassels and Co., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Trieumjee Mooljee and Co.

4 Bales Sheagaum Cotton.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 16th May 1873.

ADAMS'S PATENT C. F. BREECH-LOADING REVOLVERS, as exclusively adopted by H. M. War Department. Reprints of Special Articles from the *Times*, *Engineer*, *Daily Telegraph*, *Pall Mall Gazette*, &c., on competitive trials of this Revolver, with price lists, can be obtained on application to JOHN ADAMS, at the Factory and Depôt, THE SOLE ADDRESS,

391, STRAND, LONDON, W. C.

Breech-loading Guns. Rifles, with all necessary Appurtenances

ALUMINIUM WATCHES, £1 1s. ; £1 10s. ; £1 15s. ; extra jewelled, £2 2s.

KEYLESS WATCHES, £1 10s., £2 2s., £3 3s., £4 4s. Gold Pinchbeck, plated with Gold, £5 5s., £6 6s. Same as supplied by us to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales and the late Earl Mayo, Viceroy of India. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of the Marvellous Machine-made Watches, specially adapted for use in India ; also our Magazine of Cutlery, Clocks, Chains, Race Glasses, Surgical Appliances, and various useful articles for residents abroad, forwarded post free per next mail. MILLIKIN & LAWLEY, 168, Strand, London. Conjuring Tricks and Magic Lanterns in great variety. If Catalogue of these is required please mention when ordering our Magazine.

BRISTOW, EDMONDS & WILLIAMS, (Late BRISTOW & EDMONDS,)

PERFUMERS, FANCY SOAP MAKERS, AND DRUGGISTS, ALSO GENERAL BRUSH MAKERS, WHOLESALE AND EXPORT,

5, BISHOPSGATE AVENUE, CITY, E.C., LONDON,

(Established nearly 100 Years,)

So well known for their

ESSENCE OF PEPPERMINT, ESSENCE OF JAMAICA, GINGER, and their JAMAICA and MARROW POMATUM. These preparations are unique and unrivalled.

MANUFACTURERS OF

SEIDLITZ AND SODA POWDERS, Specially for India, China, and the East.

CITRATE OF MAGNESIA, In bottles of various sizes.

COLD CREAM, BEARDS GREASE and CIRCASSIAN CREAM, Rose, Jasmine and Macassar Oils, Lavender Water, and Eau de Cologne.

ESSENCES, BOUQUETS and NOSEGAYS for the Handker, chief in great variety, including Eau, Bouquet, Jockey Club, Millefleur and Ylang Ylang.

FRENCH ESSENCES AND POMADES.

Liberal terms to Merchants and large Shippers.

YARROW & HEDLEY'S SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES, BUILT OF WOOD, IRON, OR STEEL.

23 feet long—seats for 8 persons...complete from £192 to £270.
30 feet long—seats for 14 persons...complete from £260 to £350.
37 feet long—seats for 20 persons...complete from £324 to £430.
43 feet long—seats for 30 persons complete from £476 to £610.
50 feet long—seats for 60 persons...complete from £820 to £1,040.
&c. &c.

Steamers up to 45 feet in length can be transported on a ship's, deck entire, and ready for immediate use on arrival, or shipped in 3 or more sections.

The above may be used for conveying passengers, carrying cargo, or as tugs.

The total working expenses of a Steamer 43 feet long, amount to 15 shillings a day in England ; the consumption of fuel being about 6 cwt., and a man and a boy the crew required.

Paddle and Screw Steamers constructed specially for river navigation, having a very shallow draught of water.

MACHINERY SUPPLIED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW & HEDLEY,
Engineers and Builders, Isle of Dogs, Poplar, London.

Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office of this Journal.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

(FOR PRESENTMENT AT THE NINETEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING, 19TH APRIL, 1873.)

THE DIRECTORS now submit the GENERAL BALANCE SHEET and PROFIT and LOSS ACCOUNT of the BANK for the year ended 31st December last.

In accordance with the desire expressed at the last Annual Meeting, these Accounts exhibit the gross earnings, amounting to £134,923 6s. 8d., from which have been deducted—Expenses of Management, the Deficiency on Capital shown in the previous Account, and provision for all Bad and Doubtful Debts including the loss through Messrs. Gledstanes & Co. already reported. The balance of Profits remaining is £10,145 17s. 2d., and out of this sum the Directors propose to declare a Dividend for the Half-year ended 31st December, at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum (free of Income Tax), which will absorb £10,000. They trust that their Co-proprietors will accept this proposal as substantial evidence of the improved position of the Bank.

The election of Mr. Emile Levita, who for some months past has acted as a provisional Member of the Board, has now to be confirmed.

Mr. Frederick William Hellgers and Mr. Andrew Cassels are the two Directors who retire by rotation, and both gentlemen present themselves for re-election.

The Auditors, Mr. Jonathan Thorp and Mr. Owen Lewis offer their services for the ensuing year.

LIABILITIES AND ASSETS, 31ST DECEMBER, 1872.

Dr.	£	s. d.
To Capital paid up in full	800,000	0 0
,, Current Accounts, Fixed Deposits, and Notes in Circulation	1,111,831	5 6
,, Bills Payable and other Sums due by the Bank	3,155,297	4 2
,, Profit and Loss :—Balance of this Account	10,145	17 2
	£5,077,274	6 10

Cr.	£	s. d.
By Cash and Bullion at the Head Office and Agencies	726,036	1 10
,, Government Securities	180,740	2 11
,, Other Securities, including Bills Receivable and Loans	4 063,336	0 6
,, Bank Premises and Furniture at the Head Office and Agencies	107,162	1 7
	£5,077,274	6 10

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 1872.

Dr.		£	s. d.
1871. Dec. 31.	To Balance brought from last Account	28,775	7 9
1872. Dec. 31.	,, Expenses of Management and General Charges, including Telegrams, Postages, and Income Tax, &c.	69,274	4 3
	,, Amount written off to meet bad and doubtful Debts	26,727	17 6
	,, Balance at date proposed to be dealt with as follows :—		
	Dividend (twenty-third) for the last Half-year, at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum ... £10,000 0 0		
	To be carried to Profit and Loss Account ... 145 17 2	10,145	17 2
		£134,923	6 8

Cr.		£	s. d.
1872. Dec. 31.	By Gross Profits for the Year ending this day	134,923	6 8
		£134,923	6 8

Examined and found Correct.

JONATHAN THORP, OWEN LEWIS, } Auditors.

London, 29th March 1873.

NOTICE to CONSIGNEES per s.s. MURIEL.—The s.s. MURIEL, having arrived from Liverpool under General Average, occasioned by damage received in the Mersey, which stove in the Vessel's bows and filled the fore compartment with water, necessitating the re-locking of the Steamer and the landing of the Cargo, CONSIGNEES are requested to SIGN the AVERAGE BOND, to PRODUCE INVOICES, and to PAY a DEPOSIT of TWO and a HALF per CENT. on the INVOICE VALUE of their GOODS, after which the Undersigned will grant DELIVERY ORDERS.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s s. Muriel.

Bombay, 15th May 1873.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.—HIGH COURT.

Suit No. 701 of 1872.

[illegible]

vs.

PURSHOTUM JANARDHUNJEE, &c. ..... Defendants.

The SALE advertised in this Suit to take place in the Sheriff's Office on the 28th instant is POSTPONED.

T. G. HEWLETT,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 15th May 1873.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

COUPON TICKETS FOR KHANDALLA.

From SATURDAY the 17th to SATURDAY the 31st May 1873, both days inclusive, VISITORS to KHANDALLA can obtain SPECIAL COUPON TICKETS available between that Station and the Boree Bunder and Byculla Stations of this Railway, on application at either of the latter places at the following Reduced Fares :—

Between Bombay or Byculla and Khandalla.

1st Class Rs. 52-0-0. 2nd Class Rs. 26-0-0.

These Tickets consist of four down and four up First or Second Class Coupons, and are available for use either up or down on any day within two months of the date of issue ; each Coupon must be presented in order that the date may be filled in at the Booking Office of the Station from which the holder may be about to start, and no Ticket will be recognized unless so dated.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 15th May 1873.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against, or being INDEBTED to, the ESTATE of the late Colonel THOMAS BAYLY GIBBARD, Royal Artillery, are requested to communicate with the Undersigned within one month from this date.

Mrs. L. de NEUFVILLE LUCAS,
Sole Executrix of the Estate of the late Colonel T. B. Gibbard.
Keith Lodge, Colaba, 15th May 1873.

TERMS CASH.

MESSRS. POCHAJEE FRAMJEE & Co. beg to announce that they have recently received from Cape, via London, per Steamer SURAT, a fresh batch of assorted VEGETABLE SEEDS for sale at Rs. 10 per Packet.

Bombay, 27, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE, on board-ship ASHGROVE, a 25 Ft. 5-Oared GIG : everything complete. Apply on Board, or at Messrs. MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE'S, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE, an English-built BROUGHAM, in excellent order, together with a Fast Trotting Horse and a Set of Good Harness, the property of Mr. PICKERING, proceeded to England. No reasonable offer will be refused ; will be sold separately, or the two in one complete.—Apply to

PAYNE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle.

THORPE & CO., (LATE BULL & Co.)

CIVIL, NAVAL, AND MILITARY TAILORS,

CORNER OF MEADOW AND HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

THORPE & Co. have just OPENED a large case of NEW GOODS, comprising :—

FINE BLUE SERGE, for Suits.
ROYAL NAVY FLANNEL, for Suits.
NEW TIES, } All neat Patterns.
NEW SCARFS, }
NEW SHAPED COLLARS.
STUDS IN SETS OR SINGLE.
SOLITAIRES, LINKS, PUGGREES
MERINO AND COTTON SOCKS.
FANCY TWEEDS, &c., &c.

They have also on hand a large selection of WALKING STICKS, all natural Handles.

THORPE & CO.

THE FOLLOWING Is an EXTRACT FROM A LETTER dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts :—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent Medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep, and a good appetite ; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,
To the Proprietors of L.S.
NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London.

NOTICE.

MORSON'S EFFECTUAL REMEDIES Are sold by Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.

PEPSINE—The popular and professional medicine for indigestion is Morson's Pepsine, the active principle of the gastric juice. Sold in Powder, Lozenges, Globules ; and as Wine in ½, ¼, and 1-pint Bottles.

CHLORODYNE is of such celebrity that it can scarcely be considered a speciality, its composition being known to practitioners. Many of the Chlorodynes being unequal in strength, Morson & Son have prepared this. Sold in ½ oz., 1½ oz. and 3 oz. bottles.

GELATINE—The purest preparation is Morson's. Carefully packed and shipped. Orders made payable in England.

THOMAS MORSON & SON,
Medallists and Jurors at all the Great Exhibitions,
31, 33 & 124, SOUTHAMPTON ROW,
RUSSELL SQUARE, LONDON.
Works—Hornsey and Homerton.

PURE CHEMICALS AND NEW MEDICINES selected, and Shipping Orders executed with care and despatch

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE, 7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS MAKER, OUTFITTER, SILK MERCER, &c.

A LARGE AND CHOICE SELECTION OF

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

ALL SUPPLIES RECEIVED PER "OVERLAND MAIL" STEAMERS.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

"RIDING HABITS MADE TO ORDER."

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH CARE AND TASTE.

TERMS—CASH.

Orders from Outstations, to ensure immediate attention, should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

HOT SEASON GOODS.

BY APPOINTMENT,

BADHAM AND COMPANY

HAVE just received, a Fresh Consignment of GOODS for the present Hot Weather : comprising Light Tweeds in every colour, Oxford Shirtings, French Shirtings, Silk and Wool, &c., &c.

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

GLOVES.	Rs. a.	
Ladies' White Kid Gloves ...	P. Pr	2 12
Ladies' Colored Kid Gloves..	,,	2 12
Gent's White Kid Gloves ...	,,	3 0
Gent's Lavender Kid Gloves	,,	3 0
Gent's Colored Kid Gloves...	,,	3 0
Gent's Dogskin Gloves ...	,,	2 12

Note : All new Patterns.

COLLARS.	
Shakespear, Rubens, Suez, First Lord, Fall Mall, Grosvenor, West End, and a variety of other new shapes, per doz.	6 8

SCARFS.	
Duke of Edinburgh, Napier, Teck, and Windsor	2 12
The Royal Satin Scarf	3 0
Washing Scarfs, in a variety of colors.	

HATS.	
Lincoln and Bennett's Black Silk Hats	15 8
Lincoln and Bennett's Drab Shell Hats	12 8
Black Felt Hyde Park, Brighton, Derby, Stanhope, and Scarboro' ...	6 8
Brown Felt do. do.	7 0
Drab Felt Cantab, Isis, and Chester..	6 0
Sola Topies, new shape	5 0

HOUSEHOLD LINEN.	
Damask Linen Table Cloths, Damask Napkins, Sheeting (Double and Single), Sponge Bags, from	1 8

JEWELLERY.	
Gold Links, Solitaires, Shirt Studs, Pins, &c.	

SHIRTS.	Rs. a.
Badham's Silk and Wool, each	9 0
Badham's Pure All-Wool, each	8 8
Badham's Oxford Cloth, each..	6 8
Badham's Spun Silk...	12 0
Badham's French Cambric, per doz.	60 0
Badham's White Shirts, p doz.	60 0

SLEEPING SUITS.	
Badham's Oxford Cloth	11 0
Badham's Pure All-Wool	18 0
Badham's Silk and Wool	19 0
Badham's Spun Silk	22 0

TIES.	
Black Eglinton and Tom-Thumb....	1 0
Coloured ,, ...	1 0
White Dress Ties, from ...	0 8

HELMETS.	
Hawke's Regulation Helmet ...	18 0
Hawke's Regulation White Helmets, with brass Chin Straps & Spike ...	33 0
White Helmets, for Civilians ...	18 0
White and Drab Hunting Hats ...	15 0

OVERLAND CHAIRS.	
English-made, with Leg Rest ...	11 0
Do. without do ...	10 0

UMBRELLAS.
Ladies' and Gent's Silk Umbrellas. White Cotton Lined Green.

HOSIERY.	Rs. a.
Fine Brown Cotton Half Hose	12 8
Fine Fancy Striped, from	14 8
Fine Merino Half Hose, from	16 0
Knickerbocker, Ribbed, per pair....	4 8
Fine Merino Under-vests, ½ doz. for	20 0
Fine Super India Gauze ,, ,,	26 8
Fine ,, ,, Drawers, each	6 0

OVERLAND SUITS.	
Badham's Blue Serge Suits	30 0
Badham's Flannel Serge Suits	22 0
Badham's Scotch Tweed Suits	35 0

BRACES.
Best Indiarubber, Clarence & Cantab

HANDKERCHIEFS.	
Fine White Cambric, Hemmed, per doz.	5 0
,, ,, Coloured Borders...	5 0
Fine Irish Cambric, from...	10 0

TRUNKS, &c.
Overland Trunks, Portmanteaux, Courier Bags, Hand Bags, Rugs, Straps, &c.

STICKS.
Gent's Walking Sticks and Canes.

TAILORING.

A large Stock of Coatings and Trouserings in every variety of material. Patterns and Instructions for Self-measurement sent post-free on application.

BADHAM & COMPANY.
23, RAMPART ROW. BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

LIFE INVESTING PROVISIONS and LOANS to the extension of the Company's Fund are granted by this Company. Full particulars, Copies of the Balance Sheet, &c., and every information may be obtained on application to

C. J. WALLIS,
Manager for India.

Bombay, February, 1873.

D. S. KEMP & Co., SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,

CONTINUE TO ENLARGE AND VARY THEIR ASSORTMENT OF

MEDICINE CHESTS.

In one of their Show Cases a collection of Chests, including the "Dis-trict Medicine Chest," is exhibited ready filled, to assist purchasers in their selection ; and, in case of special instructions for filling, any Chest can be furnished and sent out in a few hours.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE, AND LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ,

The most efficient Bitter Tonics known to the Physician are now in extensive use, and their manufacture is the object of special care. As a means of maintaining health and muscular vigour during the hot weather they are unequalled.

THE TOILET LUXURIES RECENTLY INTRODUCED, VIZ.,

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE AND FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR

Having now become necessaries of life, their manufacture is established on a large scale. They are found to assist greatly in ameliorating the general discomfort of tropical life. (Rs. 1-8, Rs. 2-8, and Rs. 4.)

SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE IMPERISHABLE PERFUME!

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER, FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF, THE TOILET, AND THE BATH.

This most agreeable and refreshing of all Perfumes, contains in its highest degree of excellence the aroma of flowers, in full natural freshness. As a safe and speedy relief from DEBILITY, HEADACHE, NERVOUSNESS, FAINTING TURNS, AND THE ORDINARY FORMS OF HYSTERIA, it is unsurpassed. It is moreover, when diluted with water, the very best dentifrice, imparting to the teeth that clear, pearly appearance, which all ladies so much admire. As a remedy for foul or bad breath, it is, when diluted, most excellent, neutralizing all impure matter around the teeth and gums, and making the latter hard and of a beautiful color. With the very élite of fashion it has, for a quarter of a century, maintained its ascendancy over all other Perfumes, throughout the West Indies, Mexico, Central and South America, &c., &c. ; and we confidently recommend it as an article which, for soft delicacy of flavour, richness of bouquet, and permanency, has no equal. It will also remove from the skin ROUGHNESS, BLOTCHES, SUNBURNS, FRECKLES, AND PIMPLES.

It should always be reduced with pure water, before applying (except for Pimples). As a means of imparting rosiness and clearness to a sallow complexion, it is without a rival. Of course, this refers only to the Florida Water of Murray & Lanman.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

Buy only from respectable Druggists, always asking for the genuine, Murray & Lanman's Florida Water, prepared only by the proprietors,

LANMAN AND KEMP, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, NEW YORK.

FOR SALE IN THE ESTABLISHMENTS OF

BOLTON & Co., AGENTS FOR WESTERN INDIA.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY, 15TH MAY 1873.

Exchange on London remains very weak, the tendency being for lower rates, both for this mail and for forward delivery.

Government Securities are still firmly held, there being few sellers, unless at fully our quotations.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	1s. 11 3/16d.
Credit Bills, do.	1s. 11 3/8d.
Documents, do.	1s. 11 7/16d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight	1s. 10½d.
Credit, do.	1s. 11 1/16d.
Documents, do.	1s. 11½d. to 1s. 11 3/32d.
Bank Bills, demand	1s. 11 9/16d.
On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight.	99½ to 99¾
Do. demand	100 1/16
On Madras, 30 days' sight	99½ nominal.
Do. demand	99 15/16.
On China House Bills, 60 days' sight. 228 to 228½	

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	110½ to 111
Four,& half per cent.	104½ to 105
Four per cent.	103 to 103½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1896-97	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	109½
10 years' do.	105
5 years do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent. fully paid up of 1871 and 1872	92 nominal.
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872	94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond	115.

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—

Loans on Government Paper on demand		4½ per cent.
Fixed Loans on do.	to 3 months'	5½ ,,
do. do.	over 3 do.	6½ ,,
Do. on Merchandise		7½ ,,
Cash Credit do.	to 3 months'	6½ ,,
Do. do.	over 3 do.	6½ ,,
Do. do.		7½ ,,
Bank Bills		6½ ,,
Mercantile Paper		8½ ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-8-6
Carolas	220
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-France Pieces	221½
Bar Silver	107½ to 107¾
Gold Leaf	16-11
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	16-14
Australian Gold ... 100 touch	16-13

FREIGHT REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING.

By Steamers more business doing £2-10-0. Wheat is offering in large quantities at same rate. Sail rates a little easier to-day at £2-17-6.

London	Cotton	No ships.
	Cases	
	Seeds	
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 17s. 6d. to £3 0s 0d.
	Wooden Ships ,,	£2 17s. 6d. to £2 18s. 9d.
	Myrabollams	£2 2s. 6d.
	Coir bills	£0 17s. 6d.
	Seeds	£2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d.
Havre	Cotton	£3 0s. 0d. nomi.
	Coffee	
Overland Steamers—		
Ven'ce		£3 2s. 6d.
Trieste		£3 5s. 0d.
Liverpool		£3 0s. 0d.
Havre		£3 5s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 10s. 0d. to £2 12s. 6d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Opium	
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 6 per bale nominal.
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 5 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		No offer.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

Active demand for Mazagon Land, Port Canning, and Mofussil Press share, at higher rates. Bank of Bombay and Spinning shares remain firm at quoted rates. Press shares closed steady.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value ₹ sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	85
22,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	760
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	257½
5,250	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,170
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of I. L. & China	250
40,000	281½	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
4,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
37,000	250	125	4 p.ct.	National Bank of India	110 x.d.
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	450

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	150 p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,500
200	2,000	1,100	150 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	780
100	5 0	all	10 p.ct.	Albert king Co	350
250	3,000	550	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co	940
150	2,000	all	200 p.c.	Bombay Press Co	1,500
200	600	all	50 p.c.	Do New	375
350	1,000	1,000	100 p.c.	Broach Cotton Co	800
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	1,100
500	1,880	all	40	Colaba Press Co	3,500
350	9,000	all	250 p.c.	East India Press Co	2,800 nl.
150	8,500	all	500	Fort Press Co	6,600
300	2,000	1,800	75 p.c.	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	630
300	1,000	all	200 p.c.	Presci Press Co	725
200	6,000	6,000	228 p.c.	Hydr aulic Press Co	1,900
250	5,000	1,467	75 p.c.	Imperial Press Co	825
200	400	350	225 p.c.	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	602
120	2,500	all	250 p.c.	Princeof Wales Press	2,150
200	1,000	250	...	Sassoon's Press Co	400
400	850	750	135 p.c.	Scinde Press Co	435
100	1,000	750	...	Scind and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,140
225	2,000	1,000	250	Victoria Press, Madras	1,150
150	850	all	8 p.ct.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	1,000

Per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES

.....	£20	318-3/0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consoli. dated Stock	286½
.....	£20	109-1/2	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	43-10/2	do.	Ditto	.....
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	196-5/1	do.	Do. New Shares	215

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 75	Colaba Land Co	1,545
8,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	110
750	2,000	2,000	31p.s.	Mazagon Land	935
6,000	1,000	all	15p.s.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	460

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	105p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,310
1,000	50	all	45p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company	55
500	500	300	15 p.c.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	150
2,150	200	100	7 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld.	102
1,000	50	all	12 p.c.	Mechanics B'd'g's Co.	25
2,000	500	all	40 p.c.	Treacher & Co	450
2,000	250	all	10 p.c.	Viegas Patent Slip Co	60

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
.....	95	...	Bank of China	1
.....	250	2 Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
.....	...	...	East India Bank	1
.....	200	13 Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
.....	200	70½ May '67	Royal Bank	2

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

The market for Grey Goods continues quiet but steady, and prices have undergone no change at all. The demand for the interior remains very slow, and the business passing from both hands is quite of a retail character. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

500	pieces	Grey	Shirtings	40	in.	39	yds. 6 lbs. at Rs.	4 3 0
500	,,	,,	,,	40	,,	39	,, 6 ,, at ,,	4 3 0
1,500	,,	,,	Jaconets	40	,,	20	,, 2½ ,, at ,,	2 2 3
1,500	,,	,,	,,	45	,,	20	,, 2½ ,, at ,,	2 6 0
750	,,	,,	Shirtings	40	,,	39	,, 8½ ,, at ,,	5 14 0
1,000	,,	,,	,,	40	,,	39	,, 7 ,, at ,,	4 13 0

COTTON.

The market has during the day been firm, and though there is no quotable change to report in values prices show a tendency in favour of sellers. The following are our closing quotations :—

New Oomrawuttee	at Rs.	190 to Rs.	192
,, Akole	at ,,	200 to ,,	205
,, Broach M. G.	at ,,	210 to ,,	220
,, Hingunghaut	at ,,	220 to ,,	225
,, Mowa and Bhowunggur	at ,,	195 to ,,	200
,, Sawginned	at ,,	210 to ,,	212
,, Compta and Vingorla	at ,,	272 to ,,	276

The following purchases are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

100	candies	New	Bhowunggur.	at Rs.	19 to 197
50	,,	,,	,,	at ,,	197
50	,,	,,	,,	at ,,	198
100	,,	,,	,,	at ,,	196
50	,,	,,	,,	at ,,	198
250	,,	,,	Veerumgaum 15 days	at ,,	190
100	,,	,,	Verawul	at ,,	185 to 174
50	,,	,,	,,	at ,,	172
50	,,	,,	Wadwan	at ,,	190
50	,,	,,	Broach M. G.	at ,,	207
50	,,	,,	,,	at ,,	211
25	,,	,,	,,	at ,,	217 to 218
50	,,	,,	,,	at ,,	214
50	,,	,,	,,	at ,,	216
50	,,	,,	Kuranjo	at ,,	190
25	,,	,,	,,	at ,,	188
50	,,	,,	Shesgaum	at ,,	210
50	,,	,,	Unjor	at ,,	187
75	,,	,,	Khandeish	at ,,	185
150	,,	,,	Faizpore	at ,,	195
25	,,	,,	Surat M.G.	at ,,	224½
100	,,	,,	Cutch	at ,,	170 to 175
75	,,	,,	Jalgaum	at ,,	186½

METALS.

1,000 cwts. Copper Tiles (Australian) ..... at Rs. 56 per cwt.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
15	Mula (s)	Hanna	Suez, April 8.
	Muriel (s)	Steel	Liverpool, April 10.
	M.S. Elphinstone (s)	McNeill	Goa, April 13.
	Oorun (s)	Nacoda	Cutch, May 11.
	Rustom (s)	Jourdain	Goa, May 13.

The steamer Mecca, Laws, to Hongkong, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Penang, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.
Stemer Red Gauntlet, to Liverpool.
Steamer Oorun, to Cutch.

MADRAS.

May ARRIVAL.
12 Baghdad (s) ..... Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—15TH MAY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Potomac, s, 165 planks, N. Eduljee.

FROM LONDON.

Strathclyde, s, 100 cases brandy and 10 hogheads ale, P. S. Kharegot; 5 cases clocks, C. Cawasjee; 85 cases brandy, N. and Burjorjee Wadia & Co.
Salsalin, 30 cases brandy, Bouneville and Sibil'e.
British Monarch, 6 cases claret, Payne & Co.
Canning, 3 cases sherry, Payne & Co.
Comflict, 6 cases portwine, Payne & Co.
Sir John Lawrence, 6 cases sherry, Payne & Co.
Yeddo, s, 40 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer & Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Courier de Bombay, 100 boxes brandy, N. Ardaseer and Sons.

FROM GENOA.

Arabia, s, 75 cases brandy, Bouneville and Sibille.

DAILY EXPORTS.—15TH MAY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Tythonus, 150 bales cotton, G. Tippet & Co.
Peacemaker, 750 bundles linseed, R. Brothers; 48 bales cotton, D. G. Hoosen & Co.; 36 bales cotton, V. Poonoose.
Ashgrove, 1,000 bundles linseed, R. Brothers; 43 bales cotton, K. Abdoola; 130 bales cotton, B. Jaitha; 107 bales cotton, V. Poonoose & Co.; 53 bales cotton, T. Nanjee; 100 cwts. horns, L. Khakey.
Gardner Colby, 2,000 bundles coir yarn, S. S. Narrelwala; 135 bags linseed, W. Nicol & Co; 1,800 bundles linseed, R. Brothers.
Granite City, 150 bales cotton, E. Latham & Co.
Bellona, s, 300 bales cotton, F. Muir & Co; 1 bale cotton, Wallace & Co; 100 bales cotton, N. Mancekjee & Co; 587 bags wheat, F. Scott & Co.
Pocahontas, 200 bales cotton, D. Hormusjee Cama & Co; 110 bales cotton, J. Goculdass; 109 bales cotton, J. Balloo; 200 packages linseed, H. D. Fisher & Co; 106 bales cotton, H. Jevarcmull.
Augusta, 250 cwts. horns, M. Veerjee; 850 bales cotton, V. Brothers; 200 bales cotton, R. Martin & Co.
Killarney, s, 80 bales cotton, D. G. Hoosen & Co.
Potomac, s, 52 bales cotton, K. Soorjee; 300 bales cotton, R. Steuart & Co; 1 bale cotton, M. Hormusjee Cama; 36 bales cotton and 20 bales wool, C. Nensey; 102 bales cotton, M. Goculdass; 66 bales cotton, C. Lalljee & Co; 10 bales wool, P. Purboodass.
Chancellor, s, 200 bales cotton, S. Hobart & Co; 50 bales cotton, D. Dadabhoy Ghandy & Co; 17 bales wool, D. Sassoon & Co.
Xantho, s, 1,000 bags wheat, S. Hobart & Co; 2 bales hides, C. Nanjee; 400 bundles galls, R. Alladin; 40 bales wool, V. Ebram & Co; 125 bales cotton, C. Premjee; 50 bales cotton, J. Sewjee; 55 bales cotton, S. Tyebjee; 55 bales cotton, S. Tyebjee & Sons; 3 cases M. of P. shells, R. Alimza; 4 bales hides N. Jehangir; 50 bags rags H. Malljee; 25 bales wool, R. Manohorned; 100 bags wheat, G. Hurjeevan.
Strathclyde, s, 100 bales cotton, Gadhum & Co; 503 bags linseed, Forbes & Co; 225 bales cotton, C. Premjee; 150 bales cotton, R. Steuart & Co; 550 bales cotton, F. Cassels & Co; 2 packages hides, S. Mahomad.
Redgauntlet, s, 100 tons old iron, W. Cooper.
Dunearn, 1,000 bales cotton, G. Tippet & Co.
Iron Crown, 53 bales cotton, L. Gumeshdass; 50 bales cotton, C. Luckmedass; 259 bales cotton, R. Dayabhoy; 63 bales cotton, G. Thackersedass.

FOR LONDON.

Nubia (s), 2 cases shaw's, Forbes & Co; 235 pieces E. teeth, A. Visram; 301 pieces E. teeth, C. Allookhoy.

FOR TRIESTE.

Gladys (s), 50 bales cotton, K. Nixon & Co; 200 bales cotton, E. Spinner & Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Buckingham (s), 150 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Surat (s), 1 case Cambay stone, A. Budroodin & Co.; 27 bales cotton, N. Nurotumdas.
Bokhara (s), 12 cases oilbanum, G. Somjee; 30 bales twist, E. Noordin & Co; 180 bundles fishmaws, 117 bales cotton, and 46 bales twist, C. Ebram; 62 bales twist, The A. Weaving and Co; 15 cwts horns, K. Ramjee; 30 cases oilbanum, G. Shamjee; 71 bundles fishmaws, S. Lalljee; 67 packages fishmaws and sharkfins, M. Rowjee; 430 bundles sharkfins, F. Khakey; 416 bundles sharkfins and 17 bundles fishmaws, A. Lalljee and Curimbhoy; 7 cases fishmaws, G. Somjee; 102 bundles sharkfins, and 14 bundles fishmaws, A. Munjee; 258 bundles sharkfins, E. Hasom; 378 bundles sharkfins and 9 bundles fishmaws, K. Abdoola; 25 cwts Sumada stone, S. N. Talatee; 50 bales cotton, H. J. M. Moobaruck Ellias; 31 bales cotton H. E. Ellias; 128 bales cotton, R. Khimjee & Co; 153 bales cotton, M. Purseotum; 69 bales cotton, P. Assur; 30 chests opium, D. C. Tata; 124 chests opium E. D. Sassoon; 5 chests opium, E. Dhunjeshaw; 27 chests opium, C. Ebram; 31½ chests opium, N. J. Abram; 21 chests opium, C. Bomanjee & Co.; 23 chests opium T. Sittaram; 16 chests opium, K. Noopchund; 51½ chests opium, D. Sassoon & Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bokhara (s), 9 chests opium, B. & A. Hormusjee; 36 chests opium, T. Gunshamdas; 16 chests opium, A. B. Mody & Co; 5 chests opium, N. Moolland; 16 chests opium, C. Bomanjee & Co; 62 chests opium, E. J. Abraham; 138 chests opium, S. Bhoja; 8 chests opium, M. Vizlall; 41 chests opium, B. Dhunjeshaw; 19 chests opium, D. D. Ghandy & Co.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 15th May, 9-10 A.M.—Weather clear, wind south-west, thermometer 80.
CARWAR, 15th May, 6-30 P.M.—Weather hazy overcast, wind westerly, thermometer 85-5, barometer 29 97.
MANGALORE, 15th May, 10 A.M.—Weather fair, wind north-east-north-west, thermometer 88.
TUTICORIN, 15th May, 5-5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind easterly, thermometer 89, barometer 29 83.
VIZAGAPATAM, 15th May, 5-20 P.M.—Weather clear, wind west high, thermometer 90.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 14.

Pearse, Captain, 76th Regiment, to rejoin, from Chatham.
Thackwell, Sub-Lieutenant, 45th Regiment, to join, from Aldershot.
Nicolls, Colonel, Bengal Royal Engineers, from furlough, from England.
Saunders, Lieutenant, 5th Regiment, from leave, from England.
Waudby, Capt, 19th Regiment N I, from leave, from Ahmedabad.
Tronch, Captain, 19th Regiment N I, from leave, from Ahmedabad.

MAY 15.

Rowcroft, Captain, 4th Goorkhas, from furlough, from England.
Campbell, Major, 30th Regiment, from furlough, from England.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 14.

Creagh, Lieutenant-Colonel, 19th Regiment N. I., on leave, to Matheran.

MAY 15.

Nicolls, Colonel, Bengal Royal Engineers, to join, to Calcutta.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, May 15.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Capt E L Armstrong, Madras S C, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Lt E Lloyd, Bengal S C, 2nd Squad Subn, 4th Punjab Cav, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulation of 1868.

Asst Surg G C Ross, Bengal Medl Estabt, 4th Punjab Cav is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Asst Surg J A W Spence, Madras Medl Service, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Col W R Broome, 22nd Regt M N I, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Col E W Bourdier, 31st Regt M L I, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Lieut F D Raikes having been relieved from his appointment in the Judicial Department, his services are placed at the disposal of the Government of India for appointment as Asst Commr, British Burmah.

Asst Surg A G Grant, Ben Medl Service, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Lieut R J B Morgan, Bengal S C, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Capt E J Gunthorpe, Asst Supt of Police, Berar, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate.

Major A G F Hogg, S C, Asst Qr-mr Genl, P D A, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, from date of departure in the current month, under Rule 9 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Lieut-Col R Johnstone, S C, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, from date of departure in June next, under Rule 9 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Staff Surg I d'Altera is brought on the strength of H M's Forces serving in this Command from the 30th ultimo, the date of his arrival in Bombay.

The following promotions are made, subject to H M's approval :—

Infantry—Major William Augustus Gillespie (Staff Corps), Cadre 2nd European Regt, to have the position of Lieut-Col, and Major Sir John Louis, Bart, Cadre 3rd Euro Regt, to be Lieut-Col, from the 5th Feb 1873, vice Powell, promoted to Major-General.

Major (Capt in the S C) Edward Charles Ross, Cadre 3rd Euro Regt, to have the position of Lieut-Col, and Major Francis Shrubb Iredell, Cadre 16th Regt N I, to be Lieut-Col, from the 31 t March 1873, vice Moyle, removed to the Pension List.

Cadre 2nd European Regiment L I—Capt Augustus Marshall Philips (S C), to have the position of Maj, from the 5th Feby 1873, vice Gillespie, promoted and removed.

Cadre 3rd European Regiment—Capt William Henry Newport (S C), to have the position of Maj, from the 5th Feb 1873, vice Sir John Louis, Bart, promoted.

Capt Thomas Trueman (S C), to have the position of Maj, from the 31st March 1873, vice Ross, promoted and removed.

The following promotion is made in the Ordance Department :—

Magazine Serjeant Richard Allen to be Acting Sub-Conductor, from the 21st April 1873, vice Saunders, appointed Storekeeper in the Gun Powder Factory.

The following Officers have been permitted by the Secretary of Sate to return to their duty :—

Col F Schneider and Lieut F C Symonds.

The following Officers have been granted extensions of leave, on medical certificate, for the period specified :—

Lieut Col G F Hogg, 6 months.
Lieut-Col P A Elphinstone, 6 months.
Capt J M Madden, 6 months.
Lieut W Osborn, R E, 3 months.
Surg F S Stedman, 6 months.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Lieut A Stiffe, late I N, Commander of the steamer Amherwitch, is allowed two years' furlough to Europe, under Section 7 (a) of the Civil Leave Code.

Lieut Stiffe is also allowed subsidiary leave not exceeding 30 days, under Section 15 (a) of that Code.

During the absence of Capt Giles, Acting Supdt of Marine and Resident Transport Officer, on leave, the following temporary arrangements are sanctioned :—

Lt Searle, Master Attendant and Conservator of the Port, to officiate as Supdt of Marine and Resident Transport Officer.

Lt Morland, Agent for Transports and Asst Resident Transport Officer, to act as Master Attendant.

Lt Brebner, Dock Master, in charge of the Hydraulic Lift, to act as Agent for Transports and Asst Resident Transport Officer, retaining charge of his present Office.

Lieut G C Parker, Port Officer at Carwar, is appointed to act as Master Attendant at Kurrachee, vice Giles.

Mr E Bishop, First Officer of the Amherwitch, is appointed to act for Lieut Stiffe, Commander of that vessel, during the absence of the latter on furlough, or until further orders.

With reference to General Order No 19, dated 14th instant, Lieut W L Searle, I N, to be also a Member of the Bombay Harbour and Pilotage Board while offg for Capt Giles as Supdt of Marine.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased, under Clause 2, Section 3, of Act XI of 1872 (The Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1872), to appoint Mr J W Robertson, Collector of Tanna, to exercise the powers of a Political Agent under the said Act for the Jowar State.

Mr A W Crawley-Boevey, C S, received charge of the Office of Assistant Resident, Baroda, on the 2nd inst before office hours.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr R H Pinhey and Baron A J de H Larpent respectively delivered over and received charge of the Offices of District and Sessions Judge of Poona and Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan, on the 5th inst before office hours.

Mr J R Naylor to be First Grade Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge in Khandeish.

Rao Saheb Shriput Pandsoorng Udas, Mamlutdar of Sindkheda, in the District of Khandeish, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Second Class under Section 37 of Act X of 1872.

Mr. G G Turner, Supernumerary Asst Collr in the District of Surat, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Third Class, under Section 37 of Act X of 1872.

Baron de H Larpent and Mr A D Pollen respectively delivered over and received charge of the Surat District Court on 30th April 1873, after office hours.

Mr H Cameron, Acting District Supdt of Police, Broach, is allowed leave of absence for six months to proceed to Europe, and subsidiary leave for 7 days, under Sections 3 and 10 of Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code.

Major F P Bartholomew to take up his substantive appointment of District Supdt of Police in the Kulladghee District, on being relieved by Mr Giertzen at Dharwar.

Capt W T Brown to take up his substantive appointment of District Supdt of Police in the Ratnagherry District.

Mr H Scannell to act as District Supdt of Police in the Broach District during Mr Cameron's absence, or until further orders.

Capt C J A Yates to act as District Supdt of Police in the Hyderabad District during Capt Crawford's absence, or until further orders.

Lieut C F Baugh to act, until further orders, as First Grade Asst District Supdt of Police in the Khandeish District, on being relieved by Major Bartholomew at Kulladghee.

Mr R H Vincent to act, until further orders, as Asst District Supdt of Police in the Panch Mahals District, on the return of Capt Hay to Sholapore.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments during the absence on leave of Mr F R S Wyllie, Acting Deputy Commissioner of Custom and Opium, Presidency, Division :—

Mr H L Wright to act as Depy Commr of Customs and Opium Presidency Division.

Mr R N Coghlan to act as second class Asst Commr of Customs and Opium, vice Mr Wright.

Mr W Young to act for Mr Coghlan as Manager, Government Customs Bonded Warehouse.

Mr J L Lushington to act for Mr W Young as Extra Asst Commr of Customs and Opium.

Mr W A East to act as First Asst Collr of Surat during Mr Ramsay's absence, or until further orders.

Mr E Hosking to be Supernumerary Asst Collr, Khandeish.

Mr H B Cooke to officiate as Second Asst Collr of Ahmedabad during Mr Grant's absence, or until further orders.

Mr W Forman has been appointed to act as Second Class Depy Collr in Sind during the absence of Mr H E Watson on leave, or until further orders.

Mr G L Gibson is confirmed in the appointment of Asst Conservator of Forests of the Third Grade, with effect from the 1st inst.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Venayek Wassoodeo, Oriental Translator to Government, is allowed an extension for two months of the privilege leave of absence granted to him in Government Notification of 22nd March 1873.

The privilege leave of absence granted to the Honourable E W Ravenscroft, in Government notification dated the 9th April last, is cancelled at his own request.

Asst Surg T S Weir, on Genl duty, Bombay, was detached on emergent cholera duty to Surat on the 27th July 1872.

The services of Surg Maj R G Lord, M D, are temporarily placed at the disposal of H E the C-in-C, for general duty, from the date of his return from furlough.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Messrs John Connon, George Manson, and J G Smith to be Members of the Burial Board in connection with the Sewree Cemetery, vice Messrs A Wright, G R Wilson, and A Johnstone.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, May 10.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr W Johnston, of the Ben C S, has been granted by H M's Secretary of State for India an extension of six months' leave, on medical certificate.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to permit Mr F B Simson to resign H M's Ben C S, from the 1st July next.

Surg J Dougall, M D, Offg Senior Medical Officer of Port Blair, received charge of his duties from Surg W H Rean, M D, on the afternoon of the 8th March last.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer the title of Maharaja upon Baboo Ram Kishen Sing, the present head of the Tikaree family in Gya, as a personal distinction.

Capt C A Bayley, Asst to the Agent to the Governor General for Rajpootana, Magistrate at Aboo, and Asst Genl Supdt of Operations for the Suppression of Thuggee and Dacoitee in Lower Rajpootana, is granted fifteen days' subsidiary leave, from 21st Feb, to enable him to rejoin his appointment.

Captain Bayley resumed charge of his appointments at Aboo on the 7th March 1873.

The following office appointments are made in the Central India Horse, with effect from the 4th April 1873 :—

Capt A J Bannerman, Offg 2nd Squad Officer, 2nd Regt, to be Offg 2nd in Comd, 2nd Regt.

Lieut M G Genard, 1st Squad Subtn, and Offg 3rd Squad Officer, 2nd Regt, to be Offg 2nd Squad Officer, 2nd Regt, in addition to his other duties.

Lieut H A Vincent, 2nd Squad Subn, 2nd Regt, to be Offg 3rd Squad Officer of the same Regt, in addition to his other duties.

Col J Watson, C B V C, delivered over, and Major C Martin, Political Asst, Goona, received charge of the Office of Political Agent, Western Malwa, on the forenoon of the 4th April 1873.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Major (Bt Lieut-Col) J H Jenkins, of the Ben S C, Depy Asst Commissary General, 1st class, and Offg Asst Commissary General, 1st Class, is allowed general leave of absence on private affairs for six months from the 1st May 1873, or from the date on which he may be relieved of his present duties.

H E the Governor-General in Council is pleased to reappoint Lieut-Col (Bt Col) W Gordon, S C, to be Asst Adjt Genl (for Musketry) for a further term of five years from the 8th May 1873, the date of the expiration of his present tour of staff service.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on urgent private affairs :—

Capt (Bt Lieut-Col) Charles Metcalfe MacGregor, of the Ben S C, Asst Qr-mr General,—for four months, under Rule XI of the Regulations of 1868.

The services of Lieut H St P Maxwell, of the Ben S C, 2nd Wing Subn, 41st (The Gwalior) Regt of N I, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

The undermentioned officer has been allowed furlough to Europe :—

Major Joseph Reay, of the Ben S C,—for two years. Four months and seven days on private affairs, and the remaining period on medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868.

With reference to G G O Nos 1177 and 1178 of 1867, Colonel (Major General) Alfred Huyshe, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, is admitted to the Colonel's allowance from the 5th April 1873, vice Lieutenant-General (Colonel Commandant) Sir E Huthwaite, K C B, deceased.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Ben S C with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieut Charles Reginald Musgrave, of the 96th Foot, 2nd Wing Subaltern, 42nd (Assam) Regt of N I,—13th March 1872.

The following promotions are made, subject to H M's approval :—

General List, Cavalry—Lieut (Capt in 20th Hussars) C Mangles to be Capt from 8th April 1873, vice Capt G. A. P. Arbuthnot, late 4th European Light Cavalry, retired.

Infantry—Major E Y Walcott, S C, to be Lieut-Col from 20th April 1873, vice Lieut-Col R B Hill, Bengal Infantry, deceased.

Cadre of the late 57th Native Infantry—Capt H DeBrett, S C, to be Major from 20th April 1873, vice Lieut-Col R B Hill, Bengal Infantry, deceased.

Infantry—Major (Capt in S C) N R Burlton to be Lieut-Col from 20th April 1873, vice Lieut-Col (Major in Staff Corps) E Y Walcott, removed from the list of Regimental Lieut-Cols.

Cadre of the late 40th Native Infantry—Capt Edwin Venour to be Major, from 20th April 1873, vice Lieut-Col (Major in Staff Corps) E Y Walcott, removed from the list of Regimental Lieut-Cols.

Infantry—Major (Capt in Staff Corps) H L A Tottenham to be Lieut-Col from 20th April 1873, vice Lieut-Col (Capt in Staff Corps) N R Burlton, removed from the list of Regimental Lieut-Cols.

Cadre of the late 67th Native Infantry—Capt H M Repton, Staff Corps, to be Major from 20th April 1873, vice Lieut-Col (Capt in Staff Corps) N R Burlton, removed from the list of Regimental Lieut-Cols.

Infantry—Major W. Cabell, Staff Corps to be Lieut-Col from 20th April 1873, vice Lieut-Col (Capt in Staff Corps) H L A Tottenham, removed from the list of Regimental Lieut-Cols.

Cadre of the late 62nd Native Infantry—Capt F Hammond, Staff Corps, to be Major from 20th April 1873, vice Lieut-Col (Capt in Staff Corps) H L A Tottenham, removed from the list of Regimental Lieut-Cols.

Infantry—Major (Capt in Staff Corps) F K Hawkins to be Lieut-Col from 20th April 1873, vice Lieut-Col (Major in Staff Corps) W Cabell, removed from the list of Regimental Lieut-Cols.

Cadre of the late 44th Native Infantry—Capt O R Newmarch, Staff Corps, to be Major from 20th April 1873, vice Lieut-Col (Major in Staff Corps) W. Cabell, removed from list of Regimental Lieut-Cols.

Infantry—Major G C Thomson, Staff Corps, to be Lieut-Col from 20th April 1873, vice Lieut-Col (Capt in Staff Corps) F K Hawkins, removed from the list of Regimental Lieut-Cols.

Cadre of the late 51st Native Infantry—Capt B Williams, Staff Corps, to be Major from 20th April 1873, vice Lieut-Col (Capt in Staff Corps) F K Hawkins, removed from the list of Regimental Lieut-Cols.

Infantry—Major Harry Alfred Rooke to be Lieut-Col from 20th April 1873, vice Lieut-Col (Major in Staff Corps) G C Thomson, removed from the list of Regimental Lieut-Cols.

Cadre of the late 12th Native Infantry—Capt William Christopher Chowne to be Major from 20th April 1873, vice Lieut-Col (Major in Staff Corps) G C Thomson, removed from the list of Regimental Lieut-Cols.

has been obliged by the Secretary of State to retire from the service. Mr. Anderson went home from Hydrabad (Sind) on the 1st May 1870 on medical certificate for two years and six months. On the expiry of this term he applied for an extension of furlough but the Secretary of State on the report of the Medical Board and acting on the recommendation of the Bishop of Bombay made some time ago that no chaplain in ill health should be allowed to return to duty, called on him to resign. Mr. Anderson's retirement makes a third vacancy on the Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment; the other two having been caused by the compulsory retirement of the last year of the Rev. G. W. Sharpin, and the death at Kurrachee of the Rev. W. Middleton. None of these vacancies can be filled up we understand, until the Secretary of State has received the report on the various Ecclesiastical Establishments which he called for from the Government of India many months since, but with which he has not yet been supplied. For our own part we think the best report that could be made would be to reduce them all to University pay and then we think the gentlemen who enter the church to get a living would soon disappear from the list of chaplains, and better men would fill up their places.

NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ADEN, 7TH MAY.

THE weather is getting unbearably warm, and productive of sickness. All the public offices are having their "punkhas" put up.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Saada, which was stationed here for the purpose of towing vessels entering the harbour in case of necessity, was sent off to Bombay on the 1st instant. The extra s.s. Surat of the P. and Company from Suez took the Saada in tow. A new tug of modern model has been sent for to London in lieu of the Saada.

H. M.'s gun-boats the Frolic and the Kestrel, the former from Sheerness and the latter from Plymouth, entered the harbour before and after sunset, respectively, on the 3rd. H. M.'s yacht Enchantress, Commander Carr, arrived from Bombay on the forenoon of the 4th, and proceeded home on the following evening.

The river steamer Powen, which left here last week, broke down near Hoodeida, where she came across the French steamer Nil, proceeding to China. The captain of the Nil showed his readiness to tow her to Aden, provided a large sum was offered for towage. The sum of Rs. 20,000 was consequently agreed upon and the Powen was brought back to Aden last Saturday night. The Powen is under repairs here, and the Nil made her start for China. The Powen is a gigantic vessel.

A fatal accident occurred on the noon of the 5th alongside the P. and O. mail steamer Deccan. Six Somalee boatmen were slinging coffee, when accidentally a bag slipped and struck one of the Somalee boatmen on the neck, causing instantaneous death.

POONA RACES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have not seen the 1st entrances for Poona Races, which were closed on the 1st May, published anywhere yet; is it not customary to publish them? I see the Bangalore entries of the 1st May were in the papers two days ago. Also, is it not customary to publish the names of the Stewards when the Prospectus is issued? It would certainly be more satisfactory to know who they are likely to be.

H. F. D.

POONA CRIMINAL CASES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Some wonderful frauds have occurred in the Poona Nazir's office. In the year 1864 several creditors of the firm of Messrs. Hunt, Mounet and Co., in Poona, had obtained decrees against the firm for large sums of money in the Court of the Principal Sudder Ameen of Poona. Mr. Bholageer Mangeer was one of the decree holders. Mr. Ramchandra Narayen Thakar, pleader of the Bombay High Court, had also a decree for Rs. 3,000. On the application of Bholageer Mangeer and other judgment creditors except Thakar, the property of Messrs. Hunt Mounet and Co. was attached to the extent of about a lac of rupees.

It was sold by public auction, and the proceeds have been distributed to the creditors. In the meantime there was some property of the firm which was unattached. Ramchandra Narayen Thakar applied to have it attached and sold in execution of his decree, when Bholageer opposed his application on the ground that this property was already under his attachment. The Deputy Nazir of the Poona District Court, Mr. Sudanandrow, in collusion with Bholageer Mangeer, made several reports supporting the claims made by Bholageer to the unattached property, whereupon Thakar's application was rejected. The property in dispute was then sold as attached by Bholageer, and the sale proceeds were received by him. After some time, when Thakar discovered that Bholageer falsely claimed that unattached property and fraudulently received the proceeds of its sale, and that Mr. Sudanandrow intentionally joined him in carrying out this fraudulent object, he made a petition to Rao Bahadoor Mudun Shrikrishnajee, the then Principal Sudder Ameen of Poona, representing this fraud to him and applying for sanction to prosecute criminally the persons concerned in the fraud. But unfortunately for Thakar, his application did not meet with due consideration, and the sanction was denied on the 23rd November 1870. The disappointed Thakar then presented a petition to the District Court of Poona, as the decision of the Principal Sudder Ameen was given on a report made by the Nazir, Mr. Sudanandrow, and no appeal lay from that decision to sanction the prosecution of Bholageer and Sudanandrow. This application was presented to Mr. Baker, the then Assistant Judge in charge of the District Court at Poona, on the 3rd January 1871. No proceedings were adopted on this application, which lay among a heap of papers until 19th April 1871. On that date Mr. R. White, who was then the Judge of the District Court, made an order calling for the papers of the case in which the fraud was alleged to have been committed. The papers were consequently received on the 28th April 1871. After this date Thakar's application lay over unattended to and unconsidered until Thakar's pleader brought it to the special notice of Mr. Robert Hill Pinhey, the then Judge of the Poona District Court, who immediately ordered it to be set down for hearing on the 31st August 1871. On that day the Judge heard the arguments of Thakar's pleader, and at once suspended the the Nazir, Mr. Sudanandrow, and the Deputy Nazir, Mr. Venayek Vittul, and made arrangements to close the door against further fraud. The Judge, having adopted these measures, appointed Rao Saheb Narayan Gunesh Sathe, who was then dufterdar at Tanna, a commissioner to examine the Nazir's account books and ordered him to report thereon. Mr Sathe made a very searching enquiry and submitted a very long report to the Judge, who then granted two sanctions to Thakar, viz., one to prosecute Bholageer under sections 193 207, and 209 of the Indian Penal Code, and another to prosecute Sudanandrow under sections 193 and 109, 207 and 109, 209 and 109, and stated that no sanction was necessary to prosecute Sudanandrow under sections 166, 218, 219 of the Penal Code, as was required by Thakar.

On obtaining these sanctions, Thakar lay by without adopting any measures to bring the offenders to justice. The suspension of Sudanundrow drove him to the High Court at Bombay, which, on hearing of these sanctions, directed that if Thakar should refuse to adopt any measures, proceedings might be instituted in a magistrate's court for prosecuting the offenders, whereupon Ramchandra Narayen Thakar preferred a criminal complaint before Mr. E. F. Richardson, 1st class magistrate, on the 28th October 1872. It lay over for some months! Thakar, finding the necessity of having the assistance of a colleague, employed Mr. Venkatrow Ramchandra, pleader of the Bombay High Court, to conduct these criminal cases. Mr. Venkatrow presented a special petition to the magistrate, requesting him to divide this case into two for convenience of trial, viz., one against Bholageer Mangeer and another against Sundanandrow Vishwanath, as the former being charged under sections 193, 196, 207 of the Indian Penal Code, and the latter under sections 119, 120, 116, 193 and 109, 207 and 109, 209, and 109. Bholageer and Sudanandrow were summoned to appear on the 31st March 1873. On the 28th March a third and a very important complaint was preferred by Mr Venkatrow, pleader, on behalf of Thakar before the same magistrate (who is also a Justice of the Peace) against Mr J C Fernandes, now Superintendent of the Yerrowda Jail, charging him with having committed offences under sections 161, 166, 167, 217, 218 and 409 of the Indian Penal Code which offences are alleged to have been committed by him in the abovementioned execution cases as the late Nazir of the Poona district court. It is also lying over. (Mr. Fernandes has since died.) Such being the cases and so many being the frauds, unless very active and prompt measures should be adopted, it is very likely that the ends of justice will be defeated.

SPECTATOR.

THE WESTERN INDIA ASSOCIATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—So it is the "philanthropic solicitude" of "P. M. M." and his friends for the native public, both educated and uneducated, that has established the Western India Association. It is indeed very refreshing to be told in these days, when philanthropy is so rare, that there are a "handful" of beardless patriots profoundly learned in the polity of Aristotle and other great masters, bold or audacious enough to educate their illiterate and semi-civilized brethren. How tenderly solicitous for their political culture are these paragons of wisdom and statesmanship! With what sublime disinterestedness they proclaim their "philanthropic" object! "Wearing the white flowers of blameless life" behold these sages, seated in the cool shade of the broad-leaved palms of the Girgaum academy, candidly inviting their "deluded" and ignorant brethren to learn from their lips inestimable lessons in political wisdom of which their giddy brains are full!

But seriously, Mr. Editor, does "P. M. M." mean to say he and his associates of the W. I. Association alone are conversant with the bearing of the great Indian questions of land revenue and municipal government, of imperial and local taxation? Are they alone capable of propounding the principles of economic and political science? Surely Mr. Froude himself, were he amongst us, would have paused before he ventured to declare what "P. M. M." has so rashly proclaimed in his manifesto published in yesterday's *Gazette*. The sooner he banishes such absurd presumptions from his and his friends' minds the better: lest he should find himself, before it is too late, exposed to the derision and scorn of all modest men. The multitude whom he professes in his arrogance as the chief representative of the W. I. Association to educate, know enough where and in whom to confide their interests when occasion arises. Intrusion on their common sense of his own shallow pretensions will only tend to bring prematurely to the grave his latest and youngest bantling.

ANTI-HUMBUG.

BOMBAY.

CHOLERA.—A case of cholera was reported to have occurred at Israel Mohola on Wednesday.

REWA KANTA POLITICAL AGENCY.—Captain H. N. Reeves resumed charge of the Rewa Kanta Political Agency on the 2nd instant.

EDUCATION AMONG THE MAHOMEDANS OF BOMBAY.—The *Akhbare Soudagur* points out the advisability of opening educational establishments for the education of the Mahomedans of this Presidency.

THE MAHAJUN OF KATTYWAR.—It is stated that the dispute between the Mahajun and the H. H. Rao of Cutch is likely to be settled by the interference of Cazee Shaboodeen.

ASSISTANT COLLECTOR OF SURAT.—Mr. W. A. East has been appointed to act as First Assistant Collector of Surat in room of Mr. Ramsay, who has been appointed Acting Collector of Broach.

THEFT OF A WATCH.—A Goanese named Francis Antone DeSouza, residing with his master in Nesbit Lane, reported to the executive police on Wednesday the theft of a silver watch from his dressing-table drawer.

BURIAL BOARD.—Messrs. John Connon, George Manson, and J. G. Smith have been appointed members of the Burial Board in connection with the Sewree Cemetery, vice Messrs. A. Wright, G. R. Wilson, and A. Johnstone.

SUPERINTENDENT REVENUE SURVEY, HYDRABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS.—Lieutenant Colonel P. A. Elphinstone, Superintendent Revenue Survey, Hydrabad Assigned Districts, has been granted an extension of leave for six months.

ACTING SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE AT BROACH.—Mr. H. Cameron, Acting District Superintendent of Police, Broach, has been allowed leave of absence for six months, to proceed to Europe, and Mr. H. Scannell has been appointed to act for Mr. Cameron.

DEATH BY DROWNING.—On Wednesday an inquest was held at the Back Bay Reclamation concerning the death of a Parsee named Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee. The jury upon the evidence came to the conclusion that the man's death was caused by his having been accidentally drowned in the sea at Back Bay.

MR. R. H. VINCENT.—This gentleman, who acted for about fifteen months as Acting Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay, has been appointed to act, until further orders, as Assistant District Superintendent of Police in the Punch Mahals District, on the return of Captain Hay to Sholapore.

A VAGRANT.—G. F. Foster, a European, was yesterday charged at the Fort Police Court, before the Senior Magistrate, with being a vagrant and wandering about without any visible means of subsistence, and was ordered to be sent to the Government work-house attached to the House of Correction.

DISTRICT PLEADERS' EXAMINATION.—Of the forty-two candidates who passed the recent District Pleaders' Examination, 41 were Hindoos and 1 Parsee. Of these, 9 were from Surat, 8 from Bombay, 7 from Poona, 4 from Sattara, 4 from Ahmedabad, 3 from Belgaum, 2 from Tanna, 2 from Kolapore, 2 from Rutnagherry, and 1 from Ahmednuggur.

ASSAULTS.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court Ismael Ahmed was charged with assaulting one Maiboo, woman. He was adjudged guilty and fined Rs. 15, with the alternative of three weeks' rigorous imprisonment.—A Mahomedan named Alli Hoossein was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment for committing an assault against the person of Suckoo, woman.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—Value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 5th May 1873, Rs. 62,90,077; add silver received during the week Rs. 32,224; deduct, new coin paid during the week, Rs. 5,64,000; total balance, Rs. 57,58,301. There are in addition 1,08,124 rupees' worth of silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults, and awaiting assay.

POLICE APPOINTMENTS.—From a gradation list of police officers as it stood on the 1st inst., we find that there are three 1st grade Superintendents, each drawing a salary of Rs. 1,000; five of 2nd grade Superintendents, drawing Rs. 800; five of 3rd grade Superintendents, drawing Rs 700; five of fourth grade Superintendents, drawing Rs. 600; four of 5th grade Superintendents, drawing Rs. 500; two of 1st grade Assistant Superintendents, drawing Rs. 500; and three appointments of 2nd grade Assistant Superintendents, drawing Rs. 400.

POONA ENGINEERING COLLEGE.—A correspondent of a Deccan paper complains that the students attending the Poona Engineering College do not receive a practical education in the smithy and carpentering workshops attached to that institution. The writer points out the advantages of a practical education in these arts to the students of the College, and the great desire evinced by the public for such an education, and asks the Principal of the College to send his students, as well as to admit outsiders, to this workshop, and make a due use of the money spent for its maintenance.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, the 13th May, was 294, being 25 less than in the preceding week, 106 less than the total of the week ending 14th May 1872, and 65 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week 259 births were reported in the different districts of the city.

SECTION OR SUB-SECTION.	Population by Census of 1864.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nervous System.	Resp. System.	Digestive System.	Accidents and violence.	Total (including other diseases).	Total birth ex. of still-born.
Colaba &c.	16,601	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	4	3
Fort, Southern.	2,363	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fort, Northern.	29,732	2	5	...	1	1	...	12	17	8
Esplanade	10,464	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	6
Market	43,198	6	7	...	1	1	...	18	30	17
Mandwee	35,100	...	12	...	2	3	1	...	24	17
Chukla	36,748	1	7	...	...	2	1	...	11	12
Oomburkharee.	49,873	1	12	...	2	4	2	...	26	19
Dongree	25,556	1	4	...	...	1	...	1	8	11
Dhobeetalao ...	37,918	4	7	...	3	...	1	...	14	13
Phunsewaree ...	30,760	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	7	6
Bhooleshwar	36,029	1	7	...	1	1	1	1	19	7
Khetwadee	33,838	3	9	...	2	1	2	1	24	11
Koombarwara ..	27,594	...	5	1	1	3	...	1	15	12
Khetwaree	24,817	1	6	...	2	1	3	...	13	17
Girgaum	21,234	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	7	8
Chaupatee	7,531	2	...	...	...	2	1	...	5	1
Walkeshwar ...	7,741	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Mahaluxmee ...	4,317	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Mazagon	20,973	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	7
Parsawee	10,083	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	5
Sewree & Bye.	75,028	3	16	...	...	5	5	2	38	22
Parell	13,773	1	5	...	...	1	...	...	10	9
Seure	6,493	1	4	...	...	1	...	...	6	5
Seo	11,572	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	4	8
Mahim	14,310	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	6	5
Worlee	10,242	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	5
Water Division	22,953	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-resident & unknown ..	.....	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...
Bombay.....	644,405	32	116	1	16	31	19	8	294	259
Mean of corresponding weeks in the preceding five years. }		56	118	6	31	37	34	5	359	136

The following statement shows the number of deaths of the different races or castes:—

RACE OR CASTE.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nerv. sys. system.	Resp. System.	Digestive System.	Accidents and violence.	Total (including other diseases).	Total birth ex. of still-born.
Boodhist—Jain, &c.....	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	16	16
Brahman	1	3	...	...	2	1	...	10	10
Lingaet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhatia	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	7	4
Hindoo of other Caste..	16	57	1	8	12	7	3	134	131
Hindoo Out-caste.....	4	12	...	1	4	5	1	26	17
Moosulman	2	27	...	5	11	3	4	71	12
Parsee	3	2	...	1	1	5	...	18	28
Jew	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Native-Christian	3	2	...	1	1	...	...	8	9
Indo-European	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
European	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
Negro-African	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unknown Race	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	32	116	1	16	31	19	8	294	259
Corresponding week '73.	70	142	3	38	30	28	3	400	245

MR. PESTONJEE DINSHAW.—A number of suits has been filed in the District Court against the "unfortunate" solicitor, Pestonjee Dinshaw, for sums deposited with his deceased father by certain Parsees. Mr. Hussun Ali appeared for a Parsee, who has come here from Bombay to have his decree executed against the estate of the late Dinshaw Maneckjee, the father of Pestonjee Dinshaw. Messrs. Dyaram, Oodharam and Leggett have been engaged by another Parsee gentleman, whose suit is for some 15,000 rupees. Mr. Kavasji Dinshaw has also filed some suits of about 3,000 rupees on behalf of some Parsee priests and ladies. There has been a hot chase after the property by the creditors. Mr. Hassan Ali omitted to file a certain document along with his application for attachment, so Mr. Dyaram's client, who got judgment later, attached the property and had the preference. The following day Mr. Hassun Ali filed affidavits sworn by himself and his client, and moved the District Court, but Judge Bolton confirmed his former order in the matter.—*Sindian.*

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE s.s. OORUN, 162 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cutch with a cargo of 24 bales cotton and 65 deck passengers.

THE s.s. MECCA, 686 tons, Captain W. Laws, will sail to-day for Hongkong with a cargo 479 bales cotton and 610 cwts sandalwood.

THE s.s. RUSTOM, 97 tons, Captain G. Jourdain, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Goa (May 13th) with a general cargo and 66 deck passengers from different ports.

THE s.s. M. S. ELPHINSTONE, 96 tons, Captain R. J. McNeill, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Goa (May 13th) with a general cargo and 80 deck passengers from different ports.

THE s.s. MULA, 690 tons, Captain J. Hanna, arrived in harbour yesterday from Suez (April 8th), calling at Jeddah, Hoodooda, and Aden with a general cargo and two hundred and seventy-four pilgrims.

THE s.s. TIMOR, 1,440 tons, Captain J. Brown, arrived in harbour on the 14th instant from Liverpool (April 14th) via the Suez Canal with the following cargo:—1 beam, 1 case leather goods, 1 case linen, 1 case silks, 5 cases hams, cheese, and butter, 2 cases ink, 1 keg oil 4 boxes private effects, 12 bundles spears, 2 cases twine, 10 cases beer, 5 packages hardware, 19 cases slates, 30 cases woollens, 33 cases wines and spirit, 12 iron pipes, 20 barrels and 53 bundles steel, 99 cast iron pipes, 7 cases thread, 40 cases tobacco, 70 packages iron wire, 15 casks rivets, 10 packages sundries, 3 packages chain, 3 casks iron ware, 4 cases plate glass, 100 boxes tin plates, 216 cases cottons, 152 packages machinery, 2,404 packages merchandise, 14 hogsheads and 20 cases wine, 4,063 bundles hoop-iron, 1,150 bundles rod and bar iron, 525 bundles iron sheets, 5,834 packages iron, 100 boxes tin plates, 3 casks iron chairs, 3 bales cloth, 5 cases cutlery, 63 bales twist, and 100 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W & A Graham and Co.

THE s. s. MURIEL, 761 tons, Captain J. E. Steel, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (April 10th) via the Suez Canal with the following passengers:—Colonel Aldro, Major and Mrs. Campbell, Captain and Mrs. Rowcroft, two Misses and two Masters Rowcroft, Mrs. Fallon, two Misses and two Masters Fallon, and Miss Perfect. During the voyage she spoke the s. s. Colombo and City of Poona in the Red Sea, in latitude 14·07 W, longitude 42·44 W. She brought the following cargo:—4 boxes watches, 81, bundles steel, 14 cases whiskey, 4 cases bobbins, 17 cases paper hangings, 60 cases brandy, 13 cases varnish, 10 barrels pitch, 344 casks fire-clay, 30 cases twist 180 packages machinery, 349 casks powder, 9,674 bundles hoop iron, 4,988 barrels iron, 4,988 bar iron, 20 cases matches, 10 cases paint, 2 casks earthenware, 46 coils rope, 50 cases yellow metal sheets, 226 cases wine and spirits, 2,918 packages cotton, and many other packages of merchandise. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W & A Graham and Co.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER. Time.	HIGH WATER. Height.	MAY.	LOW WATER. Time.	LOW WATER. Height.
H. M.	FT. IN.		H. M.	FT. IN.
1 1 m	4 2	Friday 16	7 25 m	1 8
2 12 a	6 2		8 12 a	2 6
1 49 m	3 6	Saturday 17	8 14 m	6 1
3 5 a	5 5		9 8 a	2 1
2 45 m	2 8	Sunday 18	9 9 m	5 5
4 3 a	4 8		10 18 a	2 0
3 50 m	2 2	Monday..... 19	10 17 m	4 4
5 9 a	4 3		11 38 a	2 6
5 32 m	2 1	Tuesday..... 20	11 41 m	3 6
6 22 a	4 5		.....	.....
7 6 m	2 8	Wednesday ... 21	0 57 m	3 9
7 28 a	4 9		1 7 a	3 1
8 22 m	3 8	Thursday 22	2 2 m	5 0
8 22 a	4 11		2 17 a	3 3

Moon—Last Quarter, 19th, 3h. 50m. P.M.

THE ANTARES vs. THE AUGUSTA.

AT the High Court yesterday, before Mr. Justice Bayley in Chambers, Mr. Payne, on behalf of the defendant in the suit, applied for the discharge of the warrant of arrest on condition of a sum equal to the decree and the plaintiff's costs being deposited in Court. The suit had been recently decided before Sir Charles Sargent and Mr. Justice Green, and he now offered to give security to the Admiralty Registrar to the extent of the amount of the decree, and a sufficient sum to secure Messrs. Dallas and Lynch's costs. Under Rule 26 of the Admiralty Rules they were entitled to have the warrant discharged on giving equivalent security. They proposed to give 4 per cent. Government securities. The decree was for Rs. 78,400, and Messrs. Dallas and Lynch's costs were Rs. 4,500.

Mr. Lynch said he did not consider that their costs would amount to so much as that: they had put down an outside sum.

Mr. Payne said the reason why they did not propose to pay the amount to the plaintiffs was because they intended to ask for a review of the judgment of the Court, on the ground of excessive damages, as the value of the cargo and also freight had been decreed for in the judgment. Then they proposed to appeal to the Privy Council as they had received instructions from America to do so if the case were appealable. The ship was being detained here at great cost, and if they did not succeed in getting her away before the monsoon she would probably have to remain here for some time.

Mr. Lynch agreeing on behalf of the plaintiffs, Mr. Justice Bayley said he had no objection to make the order, subject to any alteration which the Judges who tried the case might make. On the application of Mr. Payne it was directed that the securities should be deposited with the Accountant General, as under the Rules the Admiralty Registrar was entitled to 2 per cent. on the amount deposited, the payment of which would be a great tax on the suitors.

THE EMIGRATION OF PERSIANS FROM TREBIZOND, says the correspondent of the *Levant Herald* in that town, still continues. Upwards of two thousand have now left for Poti, and, in truth, they do wisely, for their commercial dealings at Trebizond can no longer hope to prosper. The road to Persia by way of Erzeroum has not been repaired once since its construction, and the consequence is that in many places it is dangerous, if not entirely impracticable, for caravans. Several of these travelling during the winter have of late years been overtaken by mountain avalanches, and precipitated into a ravine, which in one place skirts the high rord, and at the bottom of which is presented a melancholy spectacle of bleaching skeletons of men, horses, and camels. Complaints and petitions on the subject have hitherto been fruitless. In the meanwhile the public money is thrown away in laying out pleasure gardens and other frivolities, while the harbour works are in such a disgraceful condition that no vessel can ride there in safety; and it is impossible not to deplore the shortsightedness of the Government in tolerating a state of things which, if it continues, will soon give a finishing stroke to what was once one of the most considerable centres of trade in Asia Minor. The latest news from Persia is that typhus has already put at Tabreez. The religious festival of the Muharram has gone off with much solemnity, and has ended even more tragically than usual. During this feast it is customary for the Persian devotees to parade the different towns in procession. For this purpose their clothing is limited to a white shirt, and they go about the streets barefooted, at the same time howling and striking themselves with sharp daggers. Numbers of these devotees have this year fallen victims to this uncomfortable practice.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

THE following season reports for the last fortnight are published for general information:—

Kurrachee.—Rubbee crops being reaped; peshras crops are very good; preparations for khurreef cultivation in progress; cotton being sown. Rice 7·46 seers, and wheat 11·19.

Hyderabad (Sind).—Slight rain in north talukas on 30th ultimo. Indus rising fast; main canals commenced flowing. Public health good. Cotton sowings progressing; preparations for khurreef in hand; prices same; all grain very cheap; rubbee abundant and of good quality.

Shikarpoor.—Cool breezes from north and east; reaping finished; fevers prevail; wheat 18·6.

Upper Sind Frontier.—High winds prevailing; wheat 18·6.

Ahmedabad.—Weather hot; cotton market slack; wheat 14·4, bajree 19·5.

Kaira.—Weather good; cotton being picked bajree 17·5, rice 8·7.

Broach.—Weather hot; preparations for sowing early crops commenced; bajree 18 seers.

Surat.—Weather temperate; wheat 12½ seers; no field work.

Tanna.—Weather hot. Rice 8 to 14, dall 7 to 9, wheat 9 to 12, and bajree 15 to 16 seers.

Rutnagherry. (Report for the fortnight ending 25th ultimo).—All hot weather crops, excepting waingun and nachanee, have been harvested; a few of these crops have suffered in some places from cloudy weather; rice 6·7 seers.

Colaba.—Rubbee crops in good condition; reaping operations almost finished; rice 14·2 seers at Alibagh.

Khandeish.—Weather hot: bajree nearly 20½ seers.

Nasick.—Bajri 18, rice 10 seers.

Ahmednuggur.—Weather very warm; bagree 21·3 seers.

Poona.—Climate hot; bajree 16·42 seers.

Sattara.—Bajree 18 seers.

Sholapoor.—No change since last report; jowaree 27·7 seers.

Belgaum.—Weather hot; manuring in progress; jowaree 19 seers.

Kulladghee.—Weather sultry; cotton picking over; jowaree 31·3 seers.

Dharwar.—Rain two cents. Cotton picking unfinished; sugar-cane crop good; land being prepared for sowing; jowaree 18·3 seers.

Canara.—In Halial sowing half completed in low lands. In Coompta, ploughing, &c., in progress; rice 11·3 seers.

Rajkote.—Weather hot; grain cheap; barjee 21, wheat 20 seers.

Wudwan.—Weather cloudy, stormy with slight showers on 3rd instant. Bajree 16, wheat 15 seers.

Baroda.—Fields being cleared of old roots; manuring commenced; bajree 15 seers.

INDIAN ITEMS.

CALCUTTA.—We have been informed that the property No. 9, in Park Street, now occupied by the Mathematical Instrument Depot and Workshops, together with the land including the huts, &c., known as No. 13, Wood Street, has lately been purchased by Government at a cost of Rupees one lakh.—*Indian Daily News.*

SINGULAR ACCIDENT.—A few days ago, as a man threw down a large bamboo, he had been carrying the end of it recoiled from the ground and struck him on the abdomen. Beyond the sting of the pain at the time, he fell little inconvenience, until a day or two after, when he began to experience want of power over his lower limbs. He was brought into Hospital where he now lies with complete paralysis of the lower half of his body.—*Bengal Times.*

PRIVATE G. Bryant, H M's. 62nd Foot, has distinguished himself as the best shot of the Army for two years in succession. In transmitting the medal awarded to him, Lord Napier of Magdala has directed the publication of an extract from Horse Guards' letter, in which His Royal Highness Commanding-in-Chief desires to express his gratification that Private Bryant should have so worthily maintained his reputation as a marksman and obtained for a second time this honorable distinction.

COLONEL GORDON.—Colonel Gordon, the Chief Inspector of Musketry, has obtained a fresh lease of his appointment. He is to continue in his post for another five years, thus making 15 years in all. A long period for one man to hold the same appointment, but in Colonel Gordon's case it is well merited. His ability and zeal are undoubted; and in the science and practice of musketry he is not perhaps surpassed by any officer in the army. It is not generally known that some few years back Colonel Gordon went home on furlough, not to enjoy a well deserved rest from labor, but to make himself thoroughly acquainted with the musketry system in England, the mechanism of our new rifles, manufacture the new ammunition, &c. To do this, he went about at his own expense from factory to arsenal and from Hythe to Woolwich. At the present juncture it would have been no easy matter to find an officer equally qualified for the post of Chief Inspector, more especially as his own system of rifle instruction is now on trial in the native regiments.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

COLONEL BOWEN'S MISSION.—Lieut. Colonel Bowen is decidedly a lucky man. "Misfortunes" that would ruin another man prove to be in his case only blessings in disguise, and getting into scrapes is with him a sure means of getting higher in the favour of Government. It does not therefore surprise us to learn that the gallant Colonel is now enjoying a trip to Europe under peculiarly favourable circumstances, and that he will have the pleasure of drawing in England special allowances bestowed upon him by an admiring and grateful Government. If Colonel Bowen is not very great in police matters, he is a don at jails. He has an idea that jails ought to be factories, and convicts artizens. He has succeeded in persuading Government that it is necessary to provide a large amount of machinery—costing some Rs. 25,000—in order to carry out this idea, and has succeeded in having himself sent home to buy it on a special allowance of £1 a day. If by the time he returns the present Inspector-General of Jails should be good enough to retire into private life, we shall then see what we shall see. Meanwhile, Government ignores the Inspector-General, and swears by Bowen and his instinctive knowledge of weaving machinery.—*Madras Times.*

POLICE v. MILITARY.—A private soldier named Conway belonging to H. M.'s 1st Battalion 21st Fusiliers, garrisoned at Fort Saint George, was brought up before Captain Weldon at the Egmore Police Court, on Monday, and charged with being drunk with disorderly behaviour, and assaulting Police Serjeant Dawkins in the execution of his duty on the Mount Road on the night of Saturday last. It would seem that on the night in question the defendant was the worse for liquor and kept striking the native passengers on the Mount Road with his belt. On the passengers roaring out that they were beaten by a soldier Police Constables came up to their assistance and took the defendant in custody. The defendant was then taken to Police serjeant Dowkins in order to be conveyed to the Main Guard in the Fort OnDawkins conveying him to the Round Tanna with the view of entering the case in the book of "night cases" the defendant struck him with his hand and also tripped him, causing the police officer to fall on the ground and bruise his hands severely. The defendant admitted his offence to the Magistrate and said that he was sorry for what he had done. A Serjeant belonging to the defendant's corps spoke to the good character borne by the defendant in the regiment. His worship remarked that this was the first case from the regiment, and, taking into consideration the testimony borne to his good character, he fined the defendant five Rupees.—*Madras Athenæum.*

A WARNING VOICE.—The youth of both sexes will do well to pay attention to a prophecy made by a melancholy Dr. Trall, who announces in a Philadelphia newspaper the startling intelligence that we are approaching a climax of a pestilential period. From 1880 to 1885 Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune will come nearer the earth than they have been for eighteen years. The result will be, as Dr. Trall says it has been before, that we shall be visited by plague, famine, and preternaturally hot and cold weather. One of these planets alone is quite capable in too close contiguity of making things very unpleasant, but four of them together are likely to bring a train of calamities only to be averted or mitigated by the adoption of strict sanitary measures. The coming evils will, in the opinion of Dr. Trall, fall with especial severity on gluttons, tobacco chewers, and smokers, and tight-lacing young ladies.

A COTTON FEVER.—The Columbus (Ga.) *Enquirer*, of the 20th inst., says:—A planter told us the other day that he had never seen so much guano carried into the country as was going out into this section this year. Our own observation satisfied us that the trade in commercial fertilizers is at present heavy, but we have no ready means of comparing its bulk with that of former years. What satisfaction would it give us to be able to resort further that a large proportion of these fertilizers are to be applied to the corn and other provision crops. But we hear no talk of any such application. On the contrary, we hear planters debating the questions what amount per acre can with the best economy be applied to *cotton*. It is unfortunately too true that these fertilizers are bought entirely to make big cotton crops and will be appropriated almost exclusively to that end. We fancy that it would excite the hottest kind of a fuss on almost any plantation for the hands to make the *mistake* of applying the guano to the corn instead of the cotton grounds. Every indication points to a general and anxious effort to make this year a cotton crop so large as to "bear" the market. At the same time the neglect of the grain crops at the south will occasion such a run upon the granaries and smoke-houses of the West as to make the cotton planter pay well for his neglect of the provision crops.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

(*Money Market Review, April* 19.)

THE nineteenth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders was held on Wednesday last, at the London Tavern Mr. Andrew Cassels in the chair. The notice calling the meeting was read by Mr. Wm. Chas. Mullins, the secretary. The directors' report, which was taken as read, was as follows:—

"The directors now submit the general balance-sheet and profit and loss account of the bank for the year ended 31st December last. In accordance with the desire expressed at the last annual meeting, these accounts exhibit the gross earnings, amounting to £134,923 6s. 8d., from which have been deducted—expenses of management, the deficiency on capital shown in

part of Europe through the whole reign of Louis Philippe. The French captain or consul in Eastern ports and waters sees much in fact around him which tends to revive the jealousies nearly extinct in Europe. The petty settlements of Pondicherry and Chandernagore serve to remind him that it was the French who showed the English the way to conquer India, and the richest English colonial dependency in those parts is an island in which French is still the chief language spoken. The President of the French Republic is said to be much annoyed at the alleged obstruction which his representative at Zanzibar has offered to the English plenipotentiary, but we doubt whether M. Thiers can even now reflect with patience on our seizure of the barren rock which closes the entrance to the Red Sea, or has quite shaken on the remains of that outburst of indignation which at one time betrayed rather amusingly the ambitious projects based on the construction of the Suez Canal. However that may be, the spirit of five-and-twenty years since still animates Frenchmen in the East, and when one observes the tone in which the adventurous discoverers who recently explored the vast unknown territory between the French settlements at Saigon and South-western China speak of those civilizing influences, of the British Indian Empire which they all the while admit, there is hardly room for wonder that a petty French functionary at Zanzibar did all he could to thwart an enterprise to which the English Government stood committed. It is pretty certain that the same course would be followed by the American traders on the spot. Slavery has not been so long abolished in the United States that a stray American doing business in a remote slave-dealing principality would be likely to regard the trade in negroes as absolutely wicked, and Mr. Stanley, who in his book speaks with vulgar insolence of the Englishmen at Zanzibar, and especially of the English Resident, probably only echoed the habitual language of his countrymen whom he found there. The truth is we are receiving a little lesson in this Zanzibar business which might often be read to us with profit. We are without question the least popular of nations. These things do not go by merit. The Americans, for instance, are decidedly a popular people, with communities, that is to say, which have never come much into contact with them. We should have remembered this before we went to preach morality at Zanzibar, expecting to have the whole feeling of the world at our back, and we should most assuredly have recollected it before we handed over the key of the English Exchequer to the Italian, Swiss, and Brazilian gentlemen whom the American Government is just presenting with a silver punch-bowl a-piece.

The East African slave trade can assuredly be put down if we spend money enough and employ force enough But its suppression is evidently going to be a costlier and a more difficult business than the Government expected when it began to take rather spasmodic action upon the strong language of Dr. Livingstone. We cannot agree with those who appear to think that the undertaking becomes easier through the existence of such a State as Zanzibar on the exporting coast. For a principality of such respectable dimensions must be treated with some ceremony, and cannot be put aside with that mixture of force and cajolery which constituted our simple diplomacy on the west side of Africa. There is no thing for it but making a formal bargain with Zanzibar or openly coercing it. Now it is quite idle to tell the Sultan that he will find legitimate commerce more profitable than slavedealing, and to calculate on the footing of this assertion the price which he is to receive for giving up his treaty rights. The slave is nearly the most valuable commodity bought and sold throughout the Mahomedan East, and very much the largest amount of this valuable article of trade passes through Zanzibar. The confusion and bloodshed which attend the actual capture of slaves, and which, as we have repeatedly insisted, constitute the real justification for our interference in the matter, do not extend to the Sultan's dominions. The trade in negroes, in the form it takes at the coast, has become a perfectly regular business, of unusual profitableness, and carried on with the ordinary machinery of bills of exchange, invoices, and policies of insurance. The closing of such a business will pretty much amount to the ruin of the community engaged in it; and if we compen sate its ruler for prohibiting it, we must give compensation on this footing. There remain the application of coercion, and of course the Sultan can be coerced to any extent. But even here he has his advantages, and he knows them. He appeals to a treaty and to a text. A treaty founded on a compromise which was the personal work of Lord Canning as Viceroy of India, distinctly gives the Sultan of Zanzibar that liberty of trafficking in negroes between the island and the mainland which is the key to the whole East African slave trade, and thus any declaration of hostilities on our part is necessarily founded on breach of treaty. But, besides this, the Sultan puts quite as great a moral difficulty in our way by saying that he does not agree with us as to the wickedness of slavery. Slavery, on the contrary, he asserts to be an institution expressly sanctioned by the Koran, and there is not a shadow of a doubt as to the fact. All this is, to say the least, awkward in the extreme. The Sultan, if coerced, can only be coerced as an offender against some universal moral law, and he claims to be heard when he alleges that one of the largest sections of the human race dissents from the pretended morality, and when he points to a treaty guaranteeing to them the very right now denounced as fundamentally immoral. The suppression of the slave trade can in that case only be effected by a large increase of the English squadron in the Eastern seas, by the employment of special vessels, and by a far higher activity in naval operations. No doubt the trade can be put down by these means, but the process will be neither cheap nor easy.

EDUCATION IN INDIA.

A controversy is going on between various correspondents of the *Times* upon the subject of education in India, which, though it will probably be of little interest in itself to the great mass of English readers, illustrates principles of universal application on a scale of enormous magnitude. We need not enter into the minute and very intricate practical questions which are debated with so much vigour in India about English and vernacular education, the true scope of Lord Halifax's famous despatch of 1854, which is the foundation of all that has of late years been done in the matter of education by the Government of India, the arrangements of the Calcutta University, and the merits and demerits of the measures of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. The one great difficulty which every one who interests himself in Indian subjects has to deal with at every turn is the difficulty of getting, as it were, behind the practical details with which he is liable to be overwhelmed by a thousand struggling enthusiasts, and to acquire some sort of general notion as to what the discussion is about, what it all means. If any one could succeed in putting before English people both in England and in India any sort of intelligible general account of Indian controversies, if he could translate the cries of Indian parties into their English equivalents, he would not only show his country-men the meaning and the purport of the greatest of all their national undertakings, but he would supply them with precedents bearing in a most important manner upon the management of their own concerns.

The interest, or part of the interest, of the Indian education question lies principally in the fact that it illustrates upon an enormous scale the working of the very same difficulty which affects all our proceedings about education in this country—the difficulty about religion. It shows also to every one who has eyes to see with, the manner in which alone it is possible to deal with that difficuly. It would probably be difficult to find any population so teachable and so much interested in receiving instruction as large sections of the natives of India. There is no population on earth so completely imbued with the doctrine that it is the duty of the ruler to govern, and that his order ought to be obeyed. On the other hand, there is not in the world a Government which more fully appreciates the importance of education than the Government of India. We have accordingly a Government ready and willing to teach, a people willing to be taught, and, practically speaking, none of the disinclination to submit to authority which makes it nearly impossible to do any thing worth doing in many other parts of the world. Yet, even in this condition of things, the religious problem presents itself, and that in such a form as to force those who have to deal with it to solve it in the only way in which it can be practically and finally solved—namely, by taking a side in regard to religion, by preaching in the most effective of all possible manners either a religion of its own or religious indifference. There are few more remarkable spectacles in the world than that which the progress of India education presents. The force of circumstances, the inexorable conditions of the problem which is imposed upon the rulers of the country, and which they feel to be imposed upon them; compel them sorely against their individual inclinations to teach what they do not believe and not to teach what they do believe.

The possible courses are as follows. Either the native religions, or some form of Christianity, or no religion at all, or a new religion devised for the purpose, may be taught in the universities and schools which are more or less connected with and assisted by the Government. To teach the native religions is simply out of the question. For a European Government to teach Mahomedanism would not only be shameful and disgraceful, it would be suicidal. Mahomedanism is a creed as distinct, as engrossing, as exclusive as the strongest type of Ultramontanism. It is for one thing opposed in its very essence to a great part if not to the whole of modern Anglo-Indian legislation. The Penal Code and the Mahomedan criminal law differ as do the common law of England and the Code Napoleon, and the law and the religion are two sides of the same thing. As to teaching Hindooism, it would be simply silly. The commonest facts of geography, to mention one subject out of a large number, are incompatible with it, and not only the English but the natives themselves would feel that we were belying all our claims to improve the country if we were to rivet the chains of their old superstitions still tighter on their necks. To teach Christianity is quite as much out of the question. Such a course would for one thing be opposed to the conscientious convictions of probably a majority of the English, who would regard it in the light, if not of persecution, at all events of tyranny. It would also be so fearfully dangerous that the maddest zealot never proposed it. It would also defeat itself, inasmuch as it would empty the schools. The most curious illustration of this is to be found in the missionary schools. They give an excellent education to a large number of children, but they carefully avoid the imputation of being proselytizing bodies. They know that if they were regarded in that light their influence would be totally destroyed; and in point of fact, though their pupils cease to a great extent to be Hindoos or Mussulmans, very few, indeed hardly any of them become Christians.

The result is that two courses only are possible in regard to religion in Indian education: the first is absolute neutrality; the second, the invention of a new religion. Absolute neutrality is, for obvious the easiest course, and it has been taken. If we look, not only at the present condition, but at the prospects of Indian education, it is perhaps, entitled to be called the largest system of purely secular education in the world. It moulds the minds of those who are to be the leading members of one of the most populous countries on the face of the earth, a country which will, perhaps, from a sort of counterpart, and even counterpoise, to China in the lifetime of living men. The result of this education most unquestionably is to destroy whatever religious belief those who are submitted to it originally had, and to substitute for it a belief in the various arts of life. The net result of the moral and educational influence of England in India is to teach what for fault of a better name must be called Secularism. A young man who goes through the Calcutta University can hardly fail to learn to despise all native religions. The fact that they are false is assumed in a thousand ways. Not only is he prejudiced by this against religion in general, but he naturally feels a special satisfaction in taking his revenge on his educators and superiors by maintaining that their religion is no better than those which he has learned to despise. The result is that he is left with no religion at all. It by no means follows that he has no morals. On the contrary, every one who has had practical experience of the younger generation of native officials, and has been able to compare them with their predecessors, will say that in point both of talents and of morals the improvement has been like the change from light to darkness. Baboos educated at the universities have their faults and they are faults peculiarly displeasing to Englishman but it is simply false and unjust to deny their merits, and in particular to deny their improvement in trustworthiness, honesty, and a sense of duty. The fact that a man has no creed is very far indeed from proving that he is a bad man. It is a considerable step above gross and brutal idolatry, and even above cruel fanaticism.

The last possible course for the Government to take is that of devising a new religion; and it is strange to observe how often this is pressed upon them by persons who do not appear to be aware of the fact that this is the real meaning of their suggestions. We are told, for instance, in a letter in the *Times* that Keshub Chunder Sen wishes the young to be taught "that there is a living Creator to whom they are morally responsible." Probably many natives and many Englishmen would echo this demand, and we do not say it is unreasonable. We are far from saying that it would give offence or be attended with danger. It might be taught in the words of the Vedas, the Koran, and the Bible, and it would have a great moral effect; but for all that it would be a new creed and would supersede a good many old ones. It would be equivalent to saying, "This is the real pith of all religion, and the rest is matter of comparative unimportance." This would be a bold thing to say, but it is, as we said, one of the most striking things in the world to see how circumstances stronger than any individual will are practically forcing a Government principally composed of Christians to take their choice between practically discouraging all religion and practically teaching Theism as the really important part of all religion.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE INDIAN DEBATE IN THE COMMONS.

Mr. Gladstone concluded the Indian Debate of Tuesday last with a speech of much importance. Briefly, but lucidly and distinctly, he stated the results of the late negotiations with Russia as they are understood by the Government. Some dissatisfaction had been expressed on the subject, and it seemed, indeed, to be thought that the settlement of the Central Asia question was not attended with much practical advantage to this country. The Prime Minister, however, succeeded in demonstrating that if little had been gained, nothing, at any rate, had been lost. We were in as good a position as before, we had surrendered none of our rights, we retained all our freedom of action; we were not committed to any troublesome obligation, and yet, on the other hand, we had obtained a "negative engagement" from Russia as to her future policy towards the country on our immediate border. The Correspondence with Prince Gortchakoff contained, said Mr. Gladstone, "three things;" but it might be simpler, perhaps, to say that it contained a certain "engagement" on the part of Russia from which two other conditions naturally flowed. The Prince had stated that the Emperor of Russia "looked on Afghanistan as completely outside the sphere within which Russia would be called upon to exercise her influence." So far, this assurance was satisfactory. It amounted, perhaps, to little more than an acknowledgment that, as at present advised and disposed, Russia had no intention of approaching Afghanistan; but as we had always regarded that country as our natural barrier, the engagement apprised us that our barrier would be respected and preserved. If we thought it sufficient for our purposes to keep an independent kingdom of Cabul between us and a possible enemy beyond, we might now be satisfied on that point. Then, however, the question immediately arose, What is this kingdom of Cabul which is to be thus recognised, and where are its boundaries? The simple truth is, as our readers have been already informed, that towards the north and west the territory of the Afghans had no definite frontiers at all. We ourselves had undertaken the settlement of a boundary between Cabul and Persia, while on the north there was a contention which it might not have been easy to determine. On this head, however, Russia, "in a manner," said Mr. Gladstone, "for which it was entitled to every credit," allowed our views to prevail, so that for all practical purposes the frontier of Afghanistan had been sufficiently defined. But there remained another and more important question. If Russia was thus to abstain from any meddling with the affairs of the Ameer, the Russian Cabinet argued, that Prince should be instructed or induced to observe a similar forbearance, and to refrain from any measures of conquest or aggression. As this stipulation appeared reasonable, we acceded to it so far as to promise the exercise of our "influence" in the direction desired, but Mr. Gladstone now distinctly explains that this pledge extends to "moral influence" alone, and he also says that he does not imagine the Russians are in any doubt about the meaning of our engagement as thus restricted.

If the reader should be of opinion, after this review of the circumstances, that the practical or substantial results of the late negotiations have not been very great, we may remark that the conditions of the case hardly admitted of any more material or decisive agreement. The contingencies out of which the Central Asia question arose are still remote. Perhaps Russia may be further advanced in her career than Sir Charles Wingfield fancied; but, at all events, many years, according to all human probability, must elapse before she could seriously threaten the security of British India. Ten years ago we should certainly have thought it sufficient if Russia had voluntarily undertaken to keep her hands off Afghanistan, and our conclusion may be the same at the present day. Of course, the political future is full of possibilities. Our own arguments in the matter show how wide a latitude of interpretation we assume. After all the talk about a "neutral zone"—not, as Mr. Gladstone now informs us, a technical or formal expression, but only a convenient phrase—we hold ourselves at liberty to enter the Afghan country at any moment, and take any such steps as our interests may demand. We only say we are glad to hear that Russia has no views in that direction, and we promise to keep the Ameer quiet as far as good advice can do so; but, as for the rest, we have reserved all due freedom of action. If we suppose the Russians to entertain similar conceptions of their position, we shall easily see the changes which time may bring forth; but there is really no necessity for raising such questions at present. We can well afford to wait; indeed, a waiting game is our best game. If we do our duty to the people of India, our power will grow year by year at a rate which no progress of Russia can equal, and we may await the course of events with undisturbed tranquility. As things now stand, perhaps the most material advantage of the late negotiations is to be found in the fact that they were amicably conducted and pleasantly closed. The Russian Government has accepted the policy of maintaining a certain distance between the two powers, and thus diminishing the chances of collision. Our own views on a disputed question were allowed to prevail, while, on the other hand, we have not committed ourselves to any embarrassing obligation.

All this may be admitted, and if it is not much, we do not see how any more could have been expected. It may be doubtful whether Mr. Gladstone's limitation of one engagement with regard to the Ameer will be found practically correct; but the relations between India and Afghanistan are now so well understood that we need not anticipate any renewal of the mistakes of 1839. The Afghans, however, are so turbulent people, and the condition of their country is so unsettled, that we may find it necessary to exert something more than moral influence over our neighbours. It is not impossible, moreover, that the rulers of Cabul may presume on the protection of the Indian Government; but that Goverment may be safely left to deal with the case when it occurs. The truth is we cannot forecast matters on this question. We cannot exact specific or permanent guarantees from Russia, any more than fifty years since we could have given such pledges ourselves. We do not know what she may do or where she may be in the course of even this generation, nor are the Russians themselves any wiser than we are. At present it can only be said that they have received our representations in no unfriendly spirit, and have given us as full an assurance as we had a right to expect. What this may ultimately be worth time will show, and time, if we are but commonly wise and moderately fortunate, will work in our favour. The true question for us to consider is not so much what Russia may may do with the tribes of Turkistan as what we may do with the prodigious resources of India. A compact, consolidated, contented, and well-affected Empire with a population of 200 millions is far beyond the reach of any Power that could be established in the wilds of Central Asia. Add the energies of England to the developed strength of Hindostan, and the result would be one of the most formidable States in the whole world. It must, indeed, be remembered that vigilance may be required to insure that the prospect shall not be marred, but the chances are all on our side. We have the growth of a century to rely upon, the victories of three generations to appeal to, and the richest territories of the East in our possession. Where else are such advantages to be found, and where is the Power that could ever hope, in the nature of things, to prevail against them?—*Times.*

TPE WRECK OF THE ATLANTIC.

The terrible story of the Wreck of the Atlantic has now been told. The Court charged by the Canadian Parliament with the investigation of the disaster has delivered its judgment, which visits the Captain of the vessel with the loss of his certificate for two years, and inflicts a similar punishment on the Fourth Officer for three months. This sentence was pronounced avowedly as a mitigation of a more severe penalty which might justly have been exacted, and a brief review of the circumstances attending the catastrophe will enable the reader to appreciate the conclusions of the Court. The Atlantic was a fine iron steamship of the White Star Line, which had already made eighteen successful passages between Liverpool and New York. She left the Mersey on her last voyage with upwards of a thousand souls on board, including 850 steerage passengers. This was on Thursday, the 20th of last month, and all went well with her, save for head winds and rough weather, up to the 31st. She was then eleven days out, and, as her coal was running short, Captain Williams, her Commander, feared that she might be unable to reach her destination. By his own account he had only 127 tons left, whereas he was still 460 miles from Sandy Hook. Moreover, the Chief Steward reported that stores were running out also, and that in two day's time bread and rice would be the only provisions remaining. Thus circumstanced, Captain Williams determined to change the ship's course and put into Halifax for fresh supplies. This he did about noon on the 31st of March and the ship was steered for Halifax accordingly. It happened that Captain Williams had never taken a vessel into Halifax before, nor, indeed, had any of his officers, with the exception of the Third Officer, Mr Brady, ever entered the port. At midnight, however, on the 31st, the Captain left the deck and went to bed, the ship being then, according to calculation, some 39 miles from a certain light marking the western side of Halifax Harbour. The Third Officer had also been relieved, and the vessel was in charge of the Second and Fourth Officers. Two hours later she struck heavily upon a rock, and our readers know the rest.

The questions arising from this recital of facts are obvious. The Atlantic was lost by striking on a certain rock, she being at that time out of her regular course. Her course had been altered because it was feared her fuel would not suffice to carry her to her proper destination. According to the Captain's own reckoning, the coals with which the ship had been supplied at Liverpool would have been sufficient except for the three days of heavy weather experienced on the passage; but, at any rate, the fuel did run short, and it is not denied, so far as we see, that the change of course on which the Captain resolved was, under the circumstances, a prudent proceeding. Assuming, then, that the ship, apart from any error of reckoning, was where she ought to have been, how came she to run on the rock? The answer is that sufficient allowance had not been made for the current, which carried the vessel so far out of her course that one light was mistaken for another. How such a mistake became possible, or how far it might be excusable, is more, probably, than we shall ever know. Of the two officers in charge, one perished with the wreck, and the other has been punished as we have seen, but neither, it should be remembered, knew the coast, nor, indeed, did the Captain himself. The judgment, however of the Court proceeded on the clear and natural presumption that, under the circumstances of the case, the Captain should not have left the deck. He is reported, indeed to have said himself that if he had been called in time he might have seen the land, and so averted the calamity, from which it would certainly follow that the calamity might have been averted had he remained at his post. In fact, it was the opinion of the Court that the evidence on this point would have justified the absolute revocation of his certificate but his gallant behaviour after the disaster had occurred—conduct which had been recognized by the surviving passengers themselves—was allowed to operate in mitigation of the sentence.

It will have been seen from our reports that the Americans still look upon the scant supply of coals as the indirect cause of the catastrophe, and about the fact itself there can be no doubt. The Atlantic was supplied with fuel enough for a favourable voyage, and indeed, we are enabled by the Captain's statement to measure the extent of the deficiency. Three days of heavy weather overtaxed the stock of coals, but the owners of the vessel have alleged that the quantity actually put on board at Liverpool was as large as experience had shown to be necessary. Quitting this point, however, we may advert to another, on which much has been said in our columns by able correspondents. The Atlantic, we are told, ought not to have broken up as she did, even after the wreck. Her length, it was urged, was out of proportion to her strength, and so the fatality of the catastrophe was aggravated. This opinion, coming as it did from eminent authority, provoked more than one reply. It is affirmed that the weakness undoubtedly resulting from great length in an iron-built ship can be corrected by precautions of structure, and that this compensation was not wanting in the case before us. Nevertheless, one of the disputants candidly allowed that if the Atlantic had been a wooden ship of half her length, she would have borne a good deal more hammering on the fatal rock, though he added, with much reason, that steamers were built to encounter waves, and not rocks. Altogether, we are compelled to conclude that the loss of this ill-fated vessel was due, in its ultimate shape and with its actual results, to a combination of errors and misfortunes. She would in all human probability never have been wrecked if she had carried an adequate stock of coals, or if bad weather had not rendered her actual stock insufficient. She would, again perhaps, have escaped if the officers in charge had possessed a greater knowledge of the coast they were approaching, or if a better look-out had been kept, especially by the Captain. Once more, had she been of a different build, there might have been more time for saving life, though on this point it should be remembered that a body of 800 or 900 passengers of different nationalities, suddenly roused in the dead of the night and confronted with mortal peril, would be likely enough to ruin by their disorder the most favourable chances of rescue. We cannot doubt, indeed, that to this element of confusion and danger we owe in no small degree the terrible loss of life. Our latest intelligence, too, reveals another source of mischief. Though not a word of reproach, except for the final act of negligence, seems to be levelled against the Captain, and though the officers generally are praised for their good conduct, it is said their efforts were illserved by an indifferent crew. One witness, a cabin passenger, had remarked from the beginning that the ship was not well manned. However, though this circumstance may have increased, perhaps, the loss of life after the vessel struck, it had not, to all appearance, any share in the causes of the wreck itself. That disaster must be directly attributed to a combination of inexperience and negligence on the part of those who were taking a vessel into a strange port at midnight—faults which exemplary behaviour after the accident could but partially redeem. We can only trust the story and its moral may not be speedily forgotten.—*Times.*

A Kentucky editor received the followingnote from a subscriber asking that a false notice of his death might be corrected:—"Sir i notia a few errors in the obituary of myself which appeared in your paper of Wensday, i was born in greomp co. not caldwell, and my retirement from bisnis in 1860 was not owin to ill health, but in a little trouble had in connection with a horse, and the cors of my death was not small-pox, please make corrections for which I enclose 50 c.nts."

THE DUTIES OF A NATION.

The fame of Manchester and its mildew seems to have reached the uttermost corners of the earth, and the *Bombay Gazette*, after stating that the Manchester piece-goods market is falling in the estimation of foreigners, grieves over the waning reputation of "the great cotton." "But," adds the *Gazette*, "so it is; and hard as it is to realize this unpalatable truth and make the public confession, we can see no virtue in closing our eyes to the state of the home trade in piece-goods. If anything can be done to stay the downward course of events in that trade, and cause the men who are engaged in endeavouring to overreach their neighbours to pause and consider not only the certain permanent loss which they will bring on themselves and upon the trade in which they are engaged, but the loss of national reputation which they are inflicting upon the country, it is by openly discussing the evil practices that so notoriously exist." To us in this country, who look to Manchester with reverential awe as our political guide and the mother of the millennium, such observations as these seem little short of profanity. When will the outside world learn that there are higher aspirations than those of mere commerce? It is quite impossible for us to instruct and pacify the whole universe, and at the same time attend to such minute matters as "piece-goods." Our customers should endeavour to lift their minds from the ridiculous to the sublime, and they will find quite enough to do in "solving the great problems of the day" without distressing themselves about such trifles as mildew.—*Pall Mall Budget.*

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938 Louisa, Lever—S. A. and American & Co.

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255 David Autervon, Nance—Framjee, Sands & Co.
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For Penang, Singapore via Madras.

1116 Lord Clyde, Ellis—R. Framjee.

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